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THE NEW-YEAR'S OFFER.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY H. B. H.

"What shall I give thee?" said Father Time,
"For a New-Year's gift to-day?
You may ask but once, but the gift shall be
At thy own fair choice bestowed on thee,
So choose with discretion, I pray."

I thought of the many beautiful things
For which I had vainly longed;
And an inventory I tried to make,
To find from the many which one to take,
As through my mind they thronged.

How oft I had wished that of wealth or gold
I could have but an ample store;
Now, here was a chance—I could say the word,
And, Dame-like, in my lap would be poured
All I had dreamed, and more.

But wealth is nothing unless it bring
The health that enriches all;
It is to be torn by the demon Disease,
And find wealth powerless pain to ease,
Or even relief to call.

I thought then of knowledge, that, more than gold,
Ennobles whoever doth gain;
"Now, now is my time," I said, "to learn
Those intricate things for which I yearn,
And for which I have striven in vain."

But knowledge itself, except it be shared
With one of a kindred mind,
E'en as the ashes within the urn,
From which we shrink and gladly turn,
Will remain as dust behind.

I then thought of friendship and love, for the two
In the heart are most closely allied;
Twin children of manhood, the two must remain
Fast bound in the links of a golden chain—
Each grows by the other one's side.

But friendship and love are too often abused,
And the heart is with sorrow made sore;
I dared not to ask as my one precious boon
A thing that might wither and perish full soon,
And leave my heart pained to the core.

"Father Time," then I said, "I will rest content
With the gifts thou hast given to me;
I have health and friends; I am loved: and these,
With a heart from envy and hate at ease,
Will a source of contentment be.

"The blessings thou sendest I'll thankfully take,
And as thankfully strive to improve;
And if with the sunshine some darkness I find,
I'll remember each cloud is with brightness lined,
And will turn to the pole star above."

STELLA NEWTON;
OR,
LOVE'S CHRISTMAS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"CHRISTMAS BEFORE AND BEHIND THE CURTAIN," E[illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

Ah, what a sight was there!
A strong man driven to despair.

So much for Christmas at the Vale. There is still the same Christmas-day to chronicle in another place. Christmas-eve is not yet disposed of. Let us return to the police-station, which the mournful procession reached in a few minutes.

The policemen deposited their still burden in a room set apart for such sad purposes. Poor Lucy was laid out upon a plain table, the inspector made an entry of the time at which the baby had been found, the number and initials of the constable, then turned and catechized the old man, who had been patiently waiting, with the child buttoned inside his coat, which, having originally been made for a man thrice his size, was plenty large enough to cover them both.

"What is your name?"

"Samuel Growls," replied he.

"Residence?"

"I lives at No. 2 Paradise alley, St. Giles'."

"Trade?" asked the inspector, pausing, with his pen ready for a fresh entry.

"Bootmaker. Repairs neatly executed," promptly answered the queer old man, evidently quoting from some inscription.

"And you offer to take this ——" the inspector broke off to glance at the child, to ascertain its sex, and continued—"boy; and you will come up before the Board, when required, to give an account of him?"

"I'm willin'," said the hunchback, "though I don't know what the Board is. Oh, yes; I'll come up to give an account of him, certainly, when required. Is there anything to pay?"

"To pay?" repeated the inspector with a smile.

"Yes; dooty or government tax. There generally is when one o' your chaps asks kwestions, and writes them down in a book."

"No, there's nothing to pay," replied the inspector. "Take care of the child."

The old man rammed his battered hat tightly upon his forehead, and, picking up the child again—who had ceased crying, to stare with ecstatic and enchanted admiration at the policeman's buttons and fierce whiskers—left the station.

Five minutes after he was gone with his little burden of adoption a man rushed in, and with clenched hands and white face confronted the inspector. The man was dressed like a respectable mechanic, was young, rather good-looking, and quite sober. He paused a moment, as if to gain breath, then in a voice which sounded harsh and unnatural, as if subdued by a great effort, said:

"Where is she?"

"Who?" asked the inspector, eyeing the intruder with official coolness.

"The dead woman, the dead woman!" said the man, his voice broken and spasmodic.

The inspector jerked his thumb over his shoulder.

"In the dead-room, my man. Do you want to see her?"

The man motioned with his hand.

"Jones," said the inspector to Jones, where are you? Here, I'll go myself," and, taking a key from a peg, he led the way to the dead-room.

A small gas-jet threw a sickly light upon a plain table, with its still and ghastly burden. The man pushed the inspector aside with trembling hand, moved the cloth from the quiet, peaceful face, and gazed, with a face that was scarcely less white and set, down upon it.

A silence fell, so intense that the clock in the front office could be heard ticking like a human voice, then with terrific suddenness the man's passion burst forth. He grasped the inspector's arm, and, glancing wildly at him, pointed to the dead woman.

"Look! that is murder! You hear me? That is murder! Look how she lies—so quiet and calm, as if she'd died in her sleep! But she didn't: she was murdered! Confound him for a wolf and a fiend, whoever he is! He killed her—killed the gentlest, sweetest-hearted girl that ever drew breath. Oh, Heaven pursue him wherever he is for a brute and a murderer, and bring him to the gallows! Lucy! Lucy! Don't die! don't die, or I shall go mad! Don't die till you tell me who did it, or I shall kill! Lucy!"

He threw himself down beside the plain table, and clutched the overhanging sheet in a paroxysm of despair and rage. The inspector laid his hand upon his shoulder.

"Come, come, my good man, don't take on so. She's dead, and can see that. Don't get into such a state about it. Did you know her?"

"Know her!" retorted the man, turning his wild eyes upon the inspector. "Know her, man! I loved her! Loved her better than mother, father, or anything else in the world beside. Know her! I'd a given my life fifty times over to have saved her from a moment's pain. O Lucy, Lucy!" and, overcome by grief, he bowed his face again and groaned aloud.

"Your sweetheart?" said the inspector.

He made a gesture with his bent head in token of assent. The inspector coughed behind his hand. He knew the story at once. 'Tis the old, old one; a fiend in angel's shape, and frail humanity's fall.

"What was her name?" he asked.

The man rose suddenly, calmed and nerved by the question.

"What's that to you?" he asked with a low, angry voice. "Ask her; if she can't tell you, I won't. D'ye think she hid her shame all these years for me to bellow it to the world now? No! she's dead and past saving, but her name's good yet. We poor folks think a good deal o' that, and she shall keep it. Don't ask me no questions. I shan't answer them."

He picked up his cap from the floor, and, holding it pressed to his panting heart, took a step towards the door, his white face still turned to the dead woman. The inspector remained silent for a moment; then as he covered the still face again, he said quietly:

"You will be an inquest, young man; you'll have to attend as a witness, if you know anything of the deceased or how she came by her death; it'll be 'exposure to cold and insufficient nourishment,' I'm thinking, for all your murder."

The man had reached the door, but turned again his flashing eyes, his hand with the cap in it extended toward heaven.

"Call it what you like," he said—"it's murder, all the same; you can kill without poison or pistol or a knife; you can kill by shame an' misery an' neglect, an' that's how he killed her. He led her to her ruin with false speeches and wicked falsehoods, and he left her to die o' hunger and cold in the street! You call it exposure—you brings in a verdict to suit your feelings; I call it murder, an' Heaven calls it murder too!"

Then he threw the cap upon his head and staggered out. The inspector, used to the exhibition of passion and grief, gravely lowered the gas, relocked the door, and seated himself in the front office, ready for the next charge or report.

The man stumbled into the dark, cold street, and rushed onward, his hands clenched at his sides, his white lips muttering incoherent threats and lamentations, in which the name of Lucy was alone intelligible. Passion of all kinds is exhausting; his, so wild, so deep and so terrible in its utter abandon, wearied him out before he had walked a mile. He stopped, staggered, and caught at a lamp-post, against which he leaned his burning forehead, and gave way to a burst of tears.

A policeman, who had been eyeing him for some few minutes, tramped up with voice and hand of authority.

"Come, my man, move on!"

The man paid no heed; the words had fallen on his ears unmeaningly.

"Come," repeated the policeman; "I can't have drunken men a-hobstructing the thoroughfare; you must move on."

Unwisely he laid his hand roughly upon the presumedly drunken man's shoulder. Had he confined himself to words, he might have remained haranguing and remonstrating all night; but a sign in the shape of a blow was the spark of fire upon the barrel of gunpowder; the excited man turned with a mad light in his eyes, and felled the policeman to the ground.

"Keep off!" he cried, shaking his head wildly. "It's murder, I tell you, downright murder! You killed her, you fiend, and you shall pay for it!"

The policeman, astounded by the suddenness of the attack and the address, shouted for help and struggled to his feet. In a few minutes the crowd, which always seems to be ready at a moment's notice, was on the spot asking questions, shouting, pushing forward in excited confusion. In the midst stood the policeman, firmly grasping the man, who stared round him with a dazed, bewildered air, as perfectly unconscious of the cause of the excitement as many of the spectators

"Come, are you drunk or what?" asked the policeman, too conversant with his duty to resent the blow he had received. "What's the matter with you? Perhaps I'd better run you in. I don't like to do it, for you're certain of six months, you know; but if I leave yer you'll be doing some damage to somebody. Here, you'd better come along, I think."

And he proceeded to clear a passage through the crowd in the direction of the police-station. At that moment a gentleman, who had been standing on the outskirts of the crowd, quietly and composedly watching the two centre figures, stepped up.

"What is the matter?" he asked. "Intoxicated?"

There was a tone of command and an air of power in the speaker's voice and manner which went straight to the officer's respect.

"I don't exactly know, sir. I found him a-leaning agin the lamp-post, and happened to tell him to move on, when he turns and knocks me down. It's assault on the police, if it aint drunk and incapable; but I don't want to be hard upon him ——"

"No," said the gentleman, who had been watching the white, bewildered face and wild eyes attentively during the explanation. "He looks respectable. It would be a pity to ruin him. Where did you find him? you say. Ah! well, if you like to trust him to me, I'll see that he goes home or somewhere where he cannot do any harm."

"It's very good o' you, sir," said the policeman, "and he ought to consider himself lucky. Here, will you go with the gentleman?"

"Go where?" asked the man, roused from his half-conscious state by the rough shake, and staring at the policeman with changing color. "N—not to prison—I'm a respectable man. What have I been ——? Nothing that you can lock me up for? O Heaven! I haven't disgraced myself?"

"Very nearly, my fine fellow," said the clear, cold voice of the gentleman, as the policeman dispersed the crowd and himself moved on. "An assault on the police will ruin a very good character if it be followed by six months' hard labor."

"Go to prison like a common thief!" exclaimed the poor fellow, trembling like a leaf, and wiping the cold beads of perspiration from his feverish forehead. "Oh, no, no; I was mad, stark, staring mad. Sir, you've saved me; how can I thank you? But I do thank you; I'm a poor man, but my character is something to me—and six months' hard labor like a common thief!"

He shuddered. The gentleman smiled behind his well-gloved hand and glanced at his watch.

"What are you doing here? What is your name?"

The man suddenly froze into a sullen mood, though his gratitude struggled for expression.

"Stephen Hargraves," he replied.

"Where do you live?"

"Anywhere," was the answer.

"You are out of work?"

The man nodded sullenly again. The gentleman eyed him, and thought rapidly: "A strong, stout fellow, driven to desperation by something, for I saw the whole scene and know the signs. He's grateful for my little piece of benevolence—will be more grateful still when he comes to think it over calmly. A man worth having about one; by the look of his face, unscrupulous, honest to his benefactor, daring. A tool ready to my hand; I'll secure it." These were the thoughts, and he acted upon them.

"You are out of work, you say. Would you like to enter my service? I don't want a man of your sort particularly; but it seems a pity that a fine, strong fellow like you should go to the bad for a little weakness for the bottle ——"

"I haven't been drinking," the man said, looking up suddenly.

The gentleman smiled.

"Never mind. What do you say? Will you enter my service—yes or no?"

"Yes, and thank you, sir," said the man. "I'm skeared a bit to-night, but I understands what you've done for me, and what you've saved me from. If it hadn't a-been for your kind word, I should a-been lying in prison, disgraced for life. I'll serve you with all my heart, aye—and faithfully unto death."

"That's right," said the gentleman. "Come to me in half an hour. Can you read?"

The man nodded.

"Take that card, then. Remember—half an hour."

The man took the card, still with a confused air, and the gentleman, with a faint smile, walked slowly away. Stephen Hargraves carried the card to the lamp-post, and, rubbing his eyes with an impatient, trembling hand, stared at it.

"Sir Richard Wildfang, Bart., Grosvenor square. Half an hour." he muttered. "Oh, Lucy, if my hand an' heart wasn't so full o' you, I could feel grateful to the kind gentleman as saved me, with a word, from prison and disgrace; but I can't think o' nothing. I'm a-nigh mad when I mind you a-lying so quiet and cold—dead! dead!"

Muttering thus, he turned towards Grosvenor square, his head drooping upon his breast, his heart full of the woman who was lost to him and herself. To Grosvenor square Lucy's lover went, to enter the service of Lucy's betrayer. Truly, Fate had cast her dies with a reckless hand.

CHAPTER X.

Love may choose for its temple
A pile of rough-hewn stone,
And, by its presence, make
The rude habitation noble.

No. 2 Paradise alley did not, in appearance or real comfort, correspond with its somewhat alluring title. Paradise alley was narrow, dingy and dirty. The houses were squalid, its windows were small and dingy, which announced to all who cared to know that Samuel Growls resided there, and did repairs neatly and quickly.

In addition to the signboard there were curtains—dingy and threadbare, 'tis true, but still curtains—to the window, and a small bird, naturally of a yellow cast of countenance, but rendered dingy and gray by the influences of his paradisiacal surroundings, twittered in a cage suspended from the curtain-pole.

There was the glimmer of a fire penetrating the curtains, and altogether No. 2, though miserable enough to a fastidious conscience, looked the cleanest and most habitable of all the houses.

The spirit of Christmas had penetrated even Paradise alley, and Old Sam, as he trotted beneath its entrance with his burden under his coat, chuckled as he saw a muffin man and a boy with flags enticing the dwellers to purchase.

Coming up the alley with his disengaged arm swinging beside his short body, Old Sam ran up the steps, pulled a spring that projected through a hole in the door of No. 2, and entered the room where were the curtain and the canary. Then, out of breath, he unbuttoned his coat and peeped within it.

"Bless his heart, he's asleep," he chuckled. "How like a hangel he be! He only wants gilt paper wings and a piece o' elastic glued to his back to be a hangel right through. Now, I wonder what he'll do when he wakes? I don't feel quite easy in my mind, 'cos I've never used no children, and I'm liable to make some mistake. Perhaps he'd like a muffin or some flags. Here, I'll chance it; it won't do no harm, anyway;" and softly setting the child down upon a rickety old sofa, and covering him up with the table-cloth, which he snatched from the table for the purpose, the hunchback ran out of the room and down into the alley, and returned in a few minutes with a pile of muffins, three pig's trotters (warm), and three gayly-colored flags. "There," he exclaimed with an air of satisfaction, "there's a supper fit for a prince, leave alone a hangel! What can be nicer than trotters an' muffins for a child? Nothing—at least, I should think not," he hesitated, gazing at the comestibles. "They're soft and sticky, an' what you might call nourishin'—no bones in the muffins to choke him, bless his heart, and none in the trotters, if I takes 'em out carefully. Now, where shall I stick these flags, eh?"

He looked round with his head on one side, very much like a jackdaw again, and trotted up and down the room with his flags in his hand. At last he decided to stick one in a cracked vase on the mantel-shelf, another in the bread, and the last he reserved for the pile of muffins and trotters.

Chuckling to himself and glancing at the sleeping child occasionally, going about on tiptoe all the while, and expressing his delight in a wonderful, strange and grotesque pantomime, he laid a white cloth on the table, set the kettle boiling, toasted the muffins, set three candles alight in various parts of the room, and then sat himself beside the couch, to wait for the awakening of his lord and master the young orphan boy.

Presently the child awoke with flushed cheeks, sparkling eyes, and a happy forgetfulness of his bereavement. His large eyes rested on the grim, wrinkled, homely face of the old man beside him, then twinkled merrily, and the urchin smiled and held out his hands. Old Sam picked him up and pressed him to his breast in an ecstacy of gratitude.

DEBUT OF MISS NEW YEAR.

MISS NEW YEAR—"Won't you give me an easier costume than this? I cannot act satisfactorily, bound up so tightly."

MANAGER TIME.—"But please, my dear Miss, make it do for a while, and I will try and get you an easier one before the end of the season."

"Now, that's what I call kind o' ye, now. You might awoke humpy and disagreeable, and no wonder, neither; but this here is what I call behavin' handsome, and I'm much obliged to you."

He chuckled a little nervously, and set the child on the chair. He was a fine, healthy little fellow, with a chubby, round face, and a little rosebud mouth. Old Sam thought he never saw such beauty—no, not even in the picture-shops—and he stood before the child, making funny faces for him for full five minutes, until the little one perforce laughed outright. Then the old man joined in, and the spirit of Christmas echoed it unheard somewhere about their heads.

"An' now, what is it going to be to start on, my hangel? Is it muffins or trotters? I'm sorry it aint no better—nothing in the seed-cake or raspberry-tart line. But you see," and his voice shook a little, "you were so unexpected—but there, never mind that. You're happy, aint you? Are you better?"

The child laughed as if he understood every word but clambered off the chair and clung to the old man's knee.

"Law! if he don't want to eat his tea on my knee," exclaimed Sam in a delighted whisper. "I never heard tell of such an intelligent little chap."

He lifted him up, and with unpracticed fingers manipulated a trotter, made it up with a muffin, and presented a small portion of it on a fork.

"Here, try that. Make yourself at home. I aint put no mustard, because I don't know if you likes it, an' mustard is a rather nasty, deceivin' thing, if you aint up to it. What, you like the trotter, do you? That's hearty, too. Ah! this is what I call enjoyment! Have a cup of tea?"

But the boy would not drink out of a cup of his own, and preferred to sip now and then from Sam's; he also declared in favor of muffins without the addition of trotters, and, having made a good tea for one of his tender years, raised his intelligent eyes and proceeded to take a mental inventory of the room.

Sam watched the direction of his eyes anxiously.

"P'raps, now he sees it's a strange place, he'll cut up rough," he muttered anxiously.

But no; the little fellow was determined to be pleased, and, as he pointed to the bird, found his voice.

"What's tat?"

"That!" answered Sam, delighted; "that's a bird, a kinairy."

Then, as the child looked puzzled, he repeated the answer, and went so far as to spell it.

"K-i-n-a-i-r-y. A yellow bird. He sings—at least, he did ought; but he's a hen, I'm afraid. Never mind, don't take it to heart; we'll get one to-morrow as 'ull sing like one o'clock. To-morrow?—that reminds me. Why, what's to-morrow? Christmas-day! Christmas-day, and we aint got no plum-puddin'! Why, what are we a-thinkin' of? Never mind, don't be afeerd; we'll go a-marchin' d'rectly, and get some in a jiffy. Yes, that 'ull take me all day to eat 'em! Why shouldn't old Sam Growls have a Christmas as well as other people, now he's got a family? Plum-puddin'! Dash me, he shall have two!"

Then he took the child upon his bent shoulder and capered round the room with him, stopping at the various articles of interest to explain their various uses and good points, and starting off again with a jerk and a shout, until the little fellow was in a flush of happiness and the room was filled with childhood's happy laughter.

Then he grew tired. The laughter ceased, and the old man knew it was bedtime. There was a mysterious piece of furniture in one corner of the room, which had the appearance of a wardrobe with the front falling out. Old Sam pulled this out and let down a bed. To the middle of this he laid his little charge, and covered him up warmly and snugly. Then he stood a little distance away and considered. Could he leave him safely while the ingredients for the pudding and the Christmas feast were procured?

He decided to risk it, and, taking the precaution to blockade the little bed with all the available chairs, he buttoned the threadbare coat round his crooked form, rammed the battered hat upon his gnarled, grizzly head, and sallied out into the streets, where all the children shrank from his ferocious appearance, and even grown-up folks drew aside to let him pass, as if he were something to be feared as well as pitied. In a short time he returned laden, and, chuckling like a goblin, threw his packages of purchases upon the table.

"Asleep still, bless his heart; well, all the better, though, mind you, I was foolish enough to hope as he'd been up, laughin' and playin'; but there'll be all the more time to make the puddin'. I aint quite sure and certain how to set about it, for I aint what you might call a hexperienced cook; he! he! but if I follows the directions of the chap in the shop, most like I shall turn out a first-rate 'un. Now, let's see. Chop this ere lump of suet. Well, I knows that, as of course you couldn't put it in whole, or else some unfortunate individual 'ud have all suet and no plums. Chop the suet; stone them 'ere plums—that's the worst job o' all; put in this 'ere flour and the currants an' the lemon-peel, an' stir 'em all up with a trifle o' treacle; then bile in a clean pocket handkerchief for six hours! He! he! I aint forgot. And now there's a nice hevenin's work afore me."

Whistling softly, and going about on tip-toe, he set about his task with a gravity and an importance which were the subtlinity of the absurd. He talked all the while to himself, and glanced at the bed at intervals with anxious solicitude.

"What should I do if he was to wake, bless his heart?" he muttered suddenly, with a look of dismay. "I couldn't pick him up, with my hands all over suet an' plums an' stuff. What a beauty he is! I never see such a boy, an' in his ways there aint another like him. Hullo! I'm just thinking as I don't know his name, and it aint likely he will condescend to tell me. I suppose it's marked in his pretty little things. I'll look when I've got this 'ere stuff off my hands."

The child's clothes lay on the sofa, where they had fallen when they were taken off, and Sam picked them up tenderly and examined them.

"No. No name on 'em. Nothing to hidentify him, as they says in the p'lice reports. Now, what's this?" and he turned the frock inside out. "A bundle o' papers tied in the lining. Letters—old letters and a ring. Well, whatever they are, they belong to him, and I shan't read 'em or interfere with 'em. Here, let's put 'em away somewhere safe and sound," and with a hurried nervousness he stowed them away in a corner of an old cupboard. There must have been some reason for his determination not to read the papers. There was. In the old man's heart had risen the fear that he might find some clue to the child's parentage and belonging—nay, more, perhaps the name of some person to whom he would be in duty bound to deliver the child.

The bare idea of losing what had become so precious to him was so terrible that he sighed with absolute relief as he shut the cupboard door and returned to the table, muttering:

"Mind, I didn't read 'em. I don't know who he belongs to! I had him give to me by the proper authorities, and I've got a right to keep him!"

At last his love's labor was accomplished—the pudding was made! In the morning the child woke curious, autocratic. But Sam was ready for him, and had his breakfast waiting.

Every mouthful the child ate the old man chuckled over, every word he said—and the little fellow spoke, and in his lisping way he had a great deal to say—the old man repeated with delight. He would not lose a word once a-gain.

Once the fright out of sheer excitement, began to whimper. Then Old Sam was overwhelmed with despair, and in the utterest misery and concern nearly killed himself in the way of grimaces and acrobatic feats in dispelling the slight cloud.

After breakfast he took him, wrapped inside his coat, for a walk in the park, and, heedless of the laughter and pitying smiles of the crowd, pointed out to the child all and everything worthy of note—even to the stone Achilles.

Trotting, jumping, running, hopping, he proceeded in every possible attitude to win a smile and laughter from his precious burden. Then they returned to dinner.

With what delight the old man set out the piece of beef which he had brought brown and smoking from the baker's; how he welcomed every sign of pleasure on the childish face, and how, at the pinnacle of ecstasy did his joy and exultation rise when the pudding was uncovered, and the child actually clapped its hands and shouted with delight!

O spirit of Christmas! linger long in that little room, and pour down upon the gentle heart which beats within the deformed and dwarfed body of the little whosemaker that joy and peace which only thou canst give!

CHAPTER XI.

A bold stroke for a fortune!
Faint heart never won fair lady!
Or grasped the golden prize.

On the morning following Christmas-day the Vale was stirring betimes. Stella was not a late sleeper at any time—this morning she felt particularly wakeful. As a matter of fact, she had slept but little all night. There was something in the idea of the mysterious and handsome Mr. Felton being in the next room which might have kept her awake, if she had not the disquieting knowledge of Sir Richard's propinquity also to dispel her weariness. In the latter fact she could scarcely find excuse tangible enough to her own satisfaction to account for the uneasiness which assailed her whenever Sir Richard was near her.

She knew that she started and shuddered at his entrance last night as much as she had blushed and thrilled with pleasure at the appearance of Mr. Felton. Had she been candid with herself, she could have explained it by confessing that she hated the one and already loved the other; but young ladies are not inclined to be candid on such topics, even to themselves, and Stella rose and entered the breakfast-room, as unreasoning is her dislike of Sir Richard as ever. The breakfast-room was empty.

"No one up yet?" she asked of the butler.

"No one, miss, except Mr. Felton," he replied.

"And where is he?" asked Stella.

"I don't know, miss. He was here not many minutes ago, inquiring after Sir Richard's man."

"The man who hurt his leg?" said Stella.

"Yes, miss," said Mr. Proudley. "And a very strange man he is; there is no making anything out of him at all."

Stella's look encouraged him to proceed. She did not know how it was, but, truly, anything concerning Sir Richard had a strange, unpleasant interest for her.

"He's the most disagreeable man I ever met, miss. You can't get a civil word out of him—he's as close as a jeweler's safe."

Stella smiled.

"Your lordship could not bother him with questions, Proudley," she said.

"I, miss? I'd scorn to do so," retorted the butler. "But when a man turns like a wild beast on you for simply asking him by what name he'd like to be called, you can't help noticing it. Will you have the breakfast, miss?"

"No," said Stella. "Not until mamma comes down. Is it thawing?"

"No, miss; quite a frost."

"Then I will go out for a little. Tell them, please, that I am in the garden."

Then, wrapping herself up in a thick Red Riding-hood cloak, and drawing the hood over her beautiful head, she opened the French window and ran lightly down the steps. At the moment a man came limping out of the lower hall and stood aside to let her pass. It was Sir Richard's servant. Made curious by Proudley's account of him, she stopped and accosted him.

"How is your foot this morning?"

"Better," said the man, in a sullen tone, just glancing up at her from under his thick eyebrows, without relaxing a muscle of his constrained, trouble-lined face.

"I am glad of that," said Stella. "You must have suffered much pain. I hope they made you comfortable."

The man nodded.

"Comfortable enough, I thank you."

Stella looked at him with her gentle, pitying eyes, and went on. At the turn of the wall she nearly ran into the arms of Mr. Felton, who was looking in the opposite direction. They pulled up with a mutual look of amusement; Stella held out her hand.

"I beg your pardon. I thought I was in sole possession of the garden at this time in the morning."

"And I pray forgiveness on the same score," he returned, laughing, and looking at her with something more than admiration for the fresh, beautiful face, crowned with its sweet blush rose. "I have been having a tete round—a preliminary canter, as they say in racing circles."

"And I am getting one," said Stella.

"May I be allowed to prolong mine and join you?" he asked.

And they set off, walking slowly now.

"Mrs. Newton is not up yet, I suppose?" he said, breaking off suddenly in the middle of a frank and humorous description of some artistic experience.

"No," said Stella.

"I am sorry for that, as I fear I shall not see her before I go."

"Go—where?" she asked, with disappointment in her face and voice.

"Home," he answered, with a smile. "Miss Newton," he added, turning to her with a sweet, reverential gravity, "if I dare to speak to you with that candor which society condemns and avoids, will you forgive me?"

Stella turned pale and dropped her eyes.

"I—it is a strange question," she faltered, "but I will answer yes."

"I thank you," he said, in the same soft, grave tone. "Then I may say that I know my presence will not be welcome any longer at the Vale."

Stella started and turned with a flush.

"By what course of reasoning have you deduced that result?" she said.

"Do not be angry with me," he pleaded, "but remember that eyes speak more freely and plainly than lips. Your mother's eyes told me last night that my welcome had expired."

"Since when?" asked Stella.

He hesitated a moment, then answered in a low voice:

"Since Sir Richard Wildfang ventured to remind her that I was poor, and perhaps an adventurer."

Stella turned to him, proud and wounded.

"You—you did not hear him say that; he could not be so base?"

"I did not hear him say it in so many words, but I heard enough of the broken sentence to be able to supply the wanting part. No, Miss Newton; the last few hours have been short and happy ones, but I dare not prolong them. My own honor would not allow me to remain beneath the roof of one who eyes me with suspicion."

Stella's eyes filled with tears, and she turned her face from him. Oh, how bitter in her eyes was the worldliness which even a stranger could detect and resent. Louis Felton glanced at her with a look of ineffable tenderness and devotion, which changed to one of simple respect as he said:

"I had intended to write a short note to say that business had called me away at a moment's notice; but I am glad of an opportunity to avoid falsehood. Dare I ask you to plead my excuses?"

Stella inclined her head.

"Is this your only reason for leaving so suddenly?" she asked in a low voice, her eyes still seeking the ground.

"Not the only one," he said. "There is one other."

"And what is that?" she asked.

"A cunning one," he replied, with a sad, tender smile, "I am afraid that if I may remain I may lose you forever. I mean," he added, as she crimsoned and started with surprise, "that commands may be laid upon you to hold no converse with the adventurer of the Hut. For, understand, Miss Newton, we may meet—dare I hope so?—and may be friends. May I take that hope with me? You would not rob me of it?"

"No," said Stella, turning to him with a smile. It is too poor a thing to rob you of. We will be friends, let worldly wisdom say what it will."

She held out her hand as she spoke, and, uncovering his head, he bent over it so low that she fancied she felt the silken moustache brush it.

"Good-bye," he said, looking up at her.

"Good-bye," she returned, "if you will go."

"Nay, I must. Necessity knows no law."

He bowed as he spoke, with a heightened color and a slow shake of the head, and Stella was left alone, to ponder over and wonder at the strange words and ways of this handsome stranger, whom she seemed to have known for years, instead of hours. Then she re-entered the breakfast-room, where the cousins, Mrs. Newton and Sir Richard, were awaiting her.

"My dear, where have you been? Really, you carry your love for exercise and fresh air to too great an extreme. Don't you think so, Sir Richard?"

Sir Richard smiled as he shook hands, and murmured that youth is reckless and fearless. The cousins then crowded round and dragged her to the fire, and the message she had been commissioned to bear was put off.

But only for a few minutes.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Newton haughtily, "I am surprised Mr. Felton does not come. We are all waiting."

"Mr. Felton will not be here, mamma," said Stella, looking round. "He is called away by urgent business."

As she spoke she felt that Sir Richard's eyes were fixed upon her, and she grew restless under their searching gaze.

"Extraordinary," said Mrs. Newton; "and pray who told you that?"

"He himself. I met him in the garden," replied Stella.

"Well, I'm sure he might have said good-bye, I think," pouted the school-girl. "After being so friendly last night, too."

"I think he might have had the politeness to wait and see me," said Mrs. Newton frigidly, "at least."

Stella made no further explanation, and the breakfast commenced. Sir Richard made himself perfectly at home, retailed all the news, and paid great attention to the girls, but somehow he was not popular, and directly the breakfast was over the young ones scampered away, dragging Stella with them, and Sir Richard and Mrs. Newton were left alone.

Then the wily man of the world commenced the game which he felt so sure of winning.

"Madam," he said, "my note and my appearance, which followed so soon afterwards, must have somewhat surprised you."

"No—not at all," simpered Mrs. Newton; "at least, we were delighted to see you. So kind to make such friends of us; and I am so glad you came. It would have been unbearably miserable in the shooting-box all alone."

Sir Richard bowed gracefully.

"It would indeed," he said. "You will be surprised perhaps, then, to hear that I had a distinct purpose in attending upon you last night," he continued, in his soft, seductive voice.

Mrs. Newton smiled as amicably as she could, and looked curious.

"Indeed, Sir Richard?"

"Yes," he went on; "an object very near my heart. My dear Mrs. Newton, I have fallen in love with your daughter."

The worldly mother started, and looked embarrassed. It was a great honor, truly, for Sir Richard was a baronet, and wealthy—oh, no one knew how wealthy! But, then, there was Lord Marmion! Sir Richard smiled inwardly. He knew the very thoughts that were flitting through her calculating brain, and he was quite prepared for them.

"I loved her from the first moment I saw her," he continued, "and who could help doing so? She is beautiful and amiable. Ah, madam, I am no boy, to whom the world and womankind are a fairy-land of impossibilities. I am a man of the world, and I have learnt by experience to recognize and value so great a treasure as your daughter. For years I have been seeking for the woman whom I could with confidence make my wife. I have admired many, respected a few, but I never met the one I could love and respect at the same time until I saw Miss Newton. Can you be surprised, madam, that I, a man of the world, should feel doubtful of the passion with which she inspired me? I determined to test it. Hitherto, I told myself, you have but seen her at her best, at balls and in public; you have prodigally lavished on her at her home the position which you would have her fill for you. I came down unexpectedly, and find her good, true, happy as a child in the midst of a happy circle of children, and, need I say, madam, that I love her more passionately than ever?"

"Now," he continued, "a rash boy would let his passion run away with him, and, disregarding the respect due to you, my dear Mrs. Newton, would present himself to Miss Newton and declare his love. I come to you before I take that step, for two reasons: first, because I think it is your due; secondly, because, though I would at once without loss of time place you in possession of my intention and hope, I am disinclined to declare myself to Miss Newton. You will see my reasons at a glance. You will see why I am unwilling to risk my all at so short an acquaintance; we have known each other so little, we scarcely had time to convince her of my devotion. I come to you, my dear madam, to ask for your daughter's hand at once, and ——" here he spoke more slowly and eyed the worldly face with keen attention—"I should have done so before, but I thought, I feared, that another had a prior claim to your consideration."

Mrs. Newton started and turned to him with a wily look.

"I mean Lord Marmion," continued Sir Richard. "On Christmas-eve only I learnt that I had erred. Lord Marmion is engaged to marry his cousin, the Lady Pauline—an engagement which has existed in form for years. Directly I knew that, I determined to lay my cause before you, and—here I do so, waiting most anxiously for your answer."

Mrs. Newton's face was a study. Disappointment, chagrin and a gleam of consolation struggled for the predominance. At last, she thought that half a loaf was better than none; better a baronet than no title at all, and, with a very good counterfeit of maternal emotion, she said, holding out her hand:

"My dear Sir Richard, you have my very best wishes for your success. My dear girl is all the world to me, and I am naturally anxious about her future; but, if it lies in your hands, I can feel quite secure."

Sir Richard took the thin hand and raised it to his lips with a reverential respect, which belied the sardonic grin glittering in his eyes.

And so Stella was promised, and Sir Richard with perfect confidence only bided his time.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A DISAPPOINTED DOG.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton never told a more beautiful story than the following: "A dog was bereaved of his master, and became old and blind, passing the dark evenings of his existence sadly in some corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day came a step like that of his lost master, and he suddenly left his place. The man who had just entered wore ribbed stockings; the old dog had lost his scent, and referred at once to the stockings that he remembered, rubbing his face against. Believing his master had returned after those weary years of absence, he gave way to the most extravagant delight. The man spoke. The momentary illusion was dispelled; the dog went sadly back to his place, lay down wearily and died."

CANINE SUICIDE.—He was born in Springfield, and had in some strange way broken both his hind legs. He lingered in agony, though kindly cared for by many who pitied him. "At length, one day, dragging his mutilated legs behind him, indifferent to suffering, he sought the nearest pond, and deliberately went into deep water until the water engulphed him. Unable to endure his misery, the poor brute had deliberately committed suicide.

TITLES are of no value to posterity; the name of a man who has achieved great deeds imposes "more respect than any and all epithets."—*Voltaire.*

A BRIEF SERMON FOR THE NEW YEAR

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY MAT. McARNO.

Up from the east at break of day,
Across earth's broad dominions,
The New Year, like a great white bird,
Spreads forth his airy pinions.
He sings a song that all may hear:
"Let no man trouble borrow;
Enjoy the fat things of to-day,
To-morrow is—to-morrow."

We'll follow where the New Year flies,
And quaff the cup of pleasure;
Who knows but he will lead us on
To fields of hidden treasure?
Our little lives are but a span—
Why weight them down with sorrow?
Seize on the present while you can,
And never mind to-morrow!

The ancient Hollanders were wise,
For when the New Year blest them
They buried hate and enmities,
Which nevermore distressed them;
They lent a hand to help the poor,
And healed the wounds of sorrow;
Postponing thoughts of dark revenge
To serve for distant morrow.

Like them, let us forget our grief,
Be patient and forgiving,
And gladly give ourselves to learn
The art of happy living.
Far up above our petty cares
The higher planes of duty
Stretch out, like famed Elysian Fields,
In everlasting beauty.

Go, cheer the hearts of those who mourn,
And lift your brother's burden;
Love is the safest guide on earth,
And faith the fairest guerdon.
Make not long prayers with solemn face
This truth the Scripture teaches—
For he who does a noble deed
Excelleth him who preaches.

The world is generous and good,
If never you abuse it;
And life itself is happiness,
If wisely well you use it.
The follies of the past are past—
A future worth the winning
Is open to us, if to-day
We make a fair beginning.

The New Year, like a great white bird,
Spreads forth his snowy pinions,
And speeds with blessings in his wings
Across earth's broad dominions;
He sings a song which all may hear:
"Let no man trouble borrow—
The Power that guards our lives to-day
Will care for us to-morrow."

THE CASHIER.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

"Farewell, my friend, and pity me."

"What is the matter?"

"I come to bid you good-bye."

"Where are you going?"

"I am going to Australia, to China, the Sandwich Islands, or to Japan—in fact, as far as possible."

"Then choose Australia. But what are the reasons of this sudden departure?"

"I am completely ruined."

"Of course; and I can well understand this climax. I am only astonished that you did not burst up long ago, by the life you led and the rate you went."

"But I have always been the most

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Letters seeking information omitted to reply through the department; no answers by mail.

SUSQUEHANA, Hamilton.—"You have twice decided the pants question. The last time you decided was in your paper dated Dec. 18, but we cannot understand yet, A) the fact that the tailor lost $40 and the pants; B) that the tailor lost $40 and the pants. Now, please tell us who wins, and why?".....You have neglected to state the price asked for the pants. If it was $60, then the tailor lost $40 and the pants, and B wins. The reason for our so deciding is the unanswerable one that the tailor could not, by any process, lose more than the man with the bad bill got away with, viz., pants and $40.

H. H.—There were six winners in that tournament. There was but one loser, to wit: Irish, and that was Rudolphe. Nominally, Joseph Dion won the first prize, and Cyrille Dion the second. Actually, as well as nominally, Sexton, Blosson, and Garnier divided the third and fourth prizes; and actually, as well as nominally, Daly got a gold watch.

There was nothing left for Rudolphe except the platform, and we learn that Col. Ferrero, in whose hall the tournament occurred, has since come in possession of that. This is the best we can do towards settling your "great dispute."

REAVER, Jamestown.—We have examined all of the last few engagements Le fulfilled prior to his decease, and find that during them he did not play that character. He only acted it occasionally. In 1871 he performed in many of the small towns and cities throughout the country, and was supported by a company which traveled with him; and as he made only one or two night stands in each place, it prevented us from keeping a record of his performances. It is therefore impossible for anyone who has not access to his private records to decide when he performed the character for the last time.

C. C.—I. Wallack's present theatre was opened Sept. 23, 1861, on which night was played "The New President." J. W. Wallack Sr. was the proprietor. 2. We have no record but will endeavor to find out next week. 3. What is now known as the Globe Theatre was formerly Dr. Osgood's church, and was altered into a theatre and opened as such, under the title of Lucy Rushton's Theatre, Dec. 23, 1868, with "The School for Scandal." 4. The present Fifth-avenue Theatre was first opened Dec. 3, 1873, with "Fortune."

H. L., Cheyenne.—There was a steamer in this city in 1842-3. She was built for down-town merchants (insurance people) in 1841 by Hodges, or at least after designs furnished by him. After having been tested at fires she was abandoned, her serviceability as a sucker and spitter not compensating for her weight and unwieldiness. She was the natural sequence to the fire of 1835, after which suggestions became plentiful and experiments frequent.

CLIPPER ALMANAC, Brooklyn.—The multiplicity of your questions is far superior to our leisure, and "we give it up," except as to the last; the answer to which is, that paper is out of print. We can stand two or three cases alone at a time; but fourteen or fifteen from the same correspondent are clearly a euchre, and we lay our hand down and pass you the chalk.

SUBSCRIBER, Cincinnati.—He loses $40 and the pants. You may, if you choose, call the loss $80, and in one sense you will be right; but still the fact remains that the loss is $40 and the pants. The latter fact even the tailor would have to admit, while privately he might deny that the loss was $80. Had you stated the terms of the bet in full, we would be enabled to state whether you win, lose, or draw.

S. W. M., Chester.—1. The same player leads as was the case when playing three-handed. That is, the one next on the left of the dealer, if the game was the draw game, and the other hand, if it was agreed, when game began, that the maker, or taker-up, or order-up should lead, then he must lead, even as he is bound to lead when the first two points for five tricks, because then he has to play against but five cards, instead of ten.

J. C., New Haven.—1. The New Bowery Theatre was burned Dec. 16, 1866. 2. The American Theatre, 444 Broadway, was destroyed by fire Feb. 15, 1865. 3. The player who turns up jack, when cutting for the turn-up card at cribbage, scores 2 points for his heels. 4. He has all he is entitled to by his opponent cannot peg them. 5. See answer to "Cribbage" in CLIPPER dated Dec. 25.

W. J., Peterboro.—1. Your antagonists are entitled to two points. Obviously, you cannot count your partner and go alone; but you can order him to turn it down, which means that you will play it alone. 3. Frederick Macauley Jr. was in the British Provinces. Address him in care of *The Era*, London.

J. S. H., Virginia.—1. They are valuable, but we cannot fix a price, as the people who buy in this vicinity are always bargaining for whatever is not immediately under the stock. Better endeavor to sell them in your own neighborhood. 2. Our rates are twenty cents a line, each insertion.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE, Pittsburg.—A, being "frozen" to but one of the balls, could not spot any of them. Balls are not to be spotted in that game, so long as there is a possibility of counting without their being spotted. This is always possible when the cue-ball is fast to but one other.

CONSTANT READER, Gold Hill.—Ethan Allen's fastest time with running mate is 2:18, made on Fashion Course, L. I., June 21, 1867. This is on a record, except for that way of going; and it is not to be compared or confounded with Dexter's mile, 2:17¼, made with a running horse at wheel.

J. K., Camp Supply.—Under the exceptional agreement entered into, it could be done. But you cannot always combine or build without having the card spoken of, he could logically do so at all times. This shows the absurdity of doing it at any time. That is not the way to play the game.

C. M. R., Cleveland.—Your story is not a straight one. There must have been erroneous dealing if the last card was shuffled, and it proved to be the first one dealt in that. It can be legitimately turned as trump is the fifty-first. The fifty-second cannot become trump unless by a mutual agreement waiving the rest of the pack.

A. C., Brooklyn.—Thanks for old bill. It shall have an early appearance. Did you not see our various casts of "Richard II" in several past issues? Also one of its probable production in America, in Philadelphia? The others you refer to will be thankfully received, and used from time to time.

F. W., Wrangell.—The best pedestrian times, running, for those distances are as follows: 100 yards, 9¾ sec.; 440 yards, 45¾ sec.; 880 yards, 1:53¾; one mile level, 4:17¾—all made in England, by professionals. 2. Get Westhall's work, obtainable, through Wilmer & Rogers, Beekman street.

FAIRBADE.—1. The committee had nothing to do with assigning places, their duty being simply to award the pennant to the champion club. But by the statistics on which that award was made the Boston Club won 34 games, the Hartford 18, and the Athletic 17. 2. Will endeavor to answer next week.

SQUARE DEAL, Hartford.—1. They could do so. You should submit it. It would have a good chance, cost you only $1. Write to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., inclosing stamp for reply, for information about copyright, and he will send you full printed instructions.

J. H. B., Attleboro'.—The age of Nonesuch, like that of most persons of her sex, can only be guessed at—it is about fourteen. Her dam was by a son of Vermont Black Hawk, and her sire was Daniel Lambert. She has a record of 2:22¾.

INFALLIBLE.—"A bets B that it takes thirteen figures to make a billion, and mentions no country. B bets that it does not take fifteen—that it only takes ten—and mentions no country. Please decide."..... It is a draw. Both are right.

PERKIAMO, Gettysburg.—1. If both pass in a two-handed game, the game is closed and they must show up. 2. No, for they might have to wait a week. 3. Passing, or failing to draw, is not equivalent to knocking, except as provided in answer to first question.

EGGS (no address).—"1. In throwing raffles with dice, do three aces beat three sixes? 2. Mr. M. bets that at this last election the State would go 150,000 majority for major. Mr. C. bet that it would not. Who has won?"..... 1. No. 2. What State?

IRGINE, Detroit.—"American Hoyle" will be of some assistance to you; but the best way to master the theory of cards is to play the different games. We do not commend the book as an absolute guide—it is mainly serviceable as a hint.

H. D. T., St. Louis.—1. The value of a straight must be agreed upon at the outset. In some companies it is played to beat a flush in hand, in most others it beats two pair. 2. A straight-flush, when allowed in the game, will beat four aces.

J. S. McB.—1, 2. Seek an engagement in some theatre outside of this city, and then, with some traveling company, to play general utility. If you have any talent for the stage, it will soon appear. 3. From $15 to $50 will give you an outfit to play strong.

READER, Brookville.—There are many methods, or "systems," of playing poker; but they all depend upon whom the antagonists are. Your friend's system would "break" him, were he to fall against a good player, at say half a dollar ante.

P. M. F., La Moille.—There are various theories as to the origin of the dollar-mark, as was graphically set forth in an article in the CLIPPER of the week ending Jan. 1, 1870. Americans being that it is a combination of U S (United States) in a contracted form. 2. Look for one in this issue of our paper.

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B. B. L., Pittsburg.—1. The courier walks forward fifty miles, and back in one hour and forty seconds—question depends wholly upon how fast the courier travels, and how fast the army. The courier could easily get to the front of the army before the army itself has gone ten miles.

JAMES, St. Louis.—1. Their object is amusement. 2 Play general utility first. If you study under a teacher, you may acquire faults which will take you a long time to get rid of. 3. The advertisement will cost 90 cents each insertion.

E. T. B., Galveston.—1. She first appeared on the variety stage in San Francisco, Cal., when about 7 or 8 years of age, as a vocalist; she first appeared in the legitimate as an actress in St. Louis, in 1858, acting Gertrude in "A Loan of a Lover."

2. Charlotte Crabtree.

C. C., Wapakoneta.—I, wins. Hayes did not have a majority of 5,000. His 5,519 was a plurality. Had F said 5,000 majority over Allen there could have been no question as to his meaning, and he would have won.

C. C. E., Cincinnati.—Has been shown to Sir P. D. in this issue. 2 Advertise, and apply also. 3. Her pieces are by celebrated foreign authors, and the right to play them could be obtained only at a cost.

M. F. C.—1. The estimated distance from San Francisco to Sydney, N. S. W., is 6,353 miles. 2. THE CLIPPER ALMANAC will be issued JAN. 8. 3. Those queries will be answered in THE ALMANAC.

W. F. D., Rochester.—The dealer has no right to back out, unless he means to declare that he is done for the day. He can quit at any time by acknowledging himself busted.

KU KLUX, Danbury.—Only the owner of the late American Clipper can answer your query. You have probably been published a tabulated list of them. That list is too liberal by tens of thousands of dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The pack counts, unless the misdeal was in the second hand. The presumption is that, as none of the others claimed a misdeal on the first round, it occurred on the second.

RACER, Jersey City.—A wins. There are two foundling institutions in this city. The elder and larger one is at about Sixty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, and is under charge of the Sisters (R. C.) of Charity.

J. L. P., Boston.—It is evident, from your queries, that you have fallen against an exceptional game. In legitimate "red and black," three hundred and twelve cards are used. 2. No answers by mail.

A. B., Fall River.—Dooney Harris' last ring-fight was with Tommy Chandler in California, in 1867. He and George Lees had a turn-up in this city during the following year.

KLINE.—If any one of the queens had been played to a trick, they could not be used for calling queens. At pinochle a player who calls for points must, at the time he able to show in his hand cards that justify that call.

G. W. F.—As we have not seen the company since it has been reorganized for the present season, we cannot do so. It is not necessary to have precisely the same kind of a performance.

ODDFELLOWS' EXCHANGE, Davenport.—The character is not included in his repertory; but he may have acted it on some special occasion. We cannot say whether he ever performed it in Omaha or not.

V. S., Washington.—1. The height from the basement floor to the top of the figure of Liberty is 306ft. 2. St. Paul's, 370ft. 3. Have not the dimensions of the two forms.

J. L. P., Trenton.—Literally, it means "All God." The original one, first dedicated to the gods of the Romans is now a cluster of antiquities that have since been so called, but with no good reason.

T. O'K., Marlboro'.—1. We do not know what the practice is in the army. They can be required to bear arms, but it would be much more serviceable as stretcher-bearers. 2. The parties who made high and low are out.

KID TRESSLER, Johnstown.—See "Constant Reader," to whom we refer you, that the circulations of most newspapers are always undergoing change, and no record can be kept of the fluctuations.

W. L. A., Fort Wallace.—Robert Bonner paid $33,000 for Rarus. As that horse has not since been for sale, it is not unlikely that Mr. B has been offered for him, if indeed he has held any other stake.

A. AND B. F., Massillon.—It was incumbent upon both parties to acquaint the stakeholder with the facts. The bet will have to be drawn, unless one party or the other gives way.

GRATTAN ADAMAS.—She is a native of Virginia. Her husband, from whom she is divorced, is an actor. We have no record of the date of her birth or of her first appearance as the stage.

W. C., Omaha.—Certainly, at sixty-six a player can announce before taking a trick. He may hold enough at the outset to call sixty-six, and in that event there is no use of playing.

M. H., Pittsburg.—The dealer antes at draw-poker. This is the proper method, because it permits the "ace" to go blind without having to put up a fortune.

CHESTER, Pa.—That is not orthodox euchre; but if you agreed to play that way at the start, the agreement holds good to the end.

J. S., San Francisco.—1. We believe A. T. Stewart & Co. are the American agents for the French house you name. 2. Cannot undertake to recommend anyone.

G. H. F.—The bill is safe. We have recently published so many bills of that theatre about the same period of time that yours will excite more interest a few months hence.

BROAD CEDAR, Washington.—You are in error. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and his real name is O'Brien. No other member of his family has been on the stage.

W. H., Hockinsville.—No answers by mail. The hall is not yet completed, and he is traveling with his company.

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E. T. B., Galveston.—1. She first appeared on the variety stage in San Francisco, Cal., when about 7 or 8 years of age, as a vocalist; she first appeared in the legitimate as an actress in St. Louis, in 1858, acting Gertrude in "A Loan of a Lover."

2. Charlotte Crabtree.

C. C., Wapakoneta.—I, wins. Hayes did not have a majority of 5,000. His 5,519 was a plurality. Had F said 5,000 majority over Allen there could have been no question as to his meaning, and he would have won.

C. C. E., Cincinnati.—Has been shown to Sir P. D. in this issue. 2 Advertise, and apply also. 3. Her pieces are by celebrated foreign authors, and the right to play them could be obtained only at a cost.

M. F. C.—1. The estimated distance from San Francisco to Sydney, N. S. W., is 6,353 miles. 2. THE CLIPPER ALMANAC will be issued JAN. 8. 3. Those queries will be answered in THE ALMANAC.

W. F. D., Rochester.—The dealer has no right to back out, unless he means to declare that he is done for the day. He can quit at any time by acknowledging himself busted.

KU KLUX, Danbury.—Only the owner of the late American Clipper can answer your query. You have probably been published a tabulated list of them. That list is too liberal by tens of thousands of dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The pack counts, unless the misdeal was in the second hand. The presumption is that, as none of the others claimed a misdeal on the first round, it occurred on the second.

RACER, Jersey City.—A wins. There are two foundling institutions in this city. The elder and larger one is at about Sixty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, and is under charge of the Sisters (R. C.) of Charity.

J. L. P., Boston.—It is evident, from your queries, that you have fallen against an exceptional game. In legitimate "red and black," three hundred and twelve cards are used. 2. No answers by mail.

A. B., Fall River.—Dooney Harris' last ring-fight was with Tommy Chandler in California, in 1867. He and George Lees had a turn-up in this city during the following year.

SQUARE DEAL, Hartford.—1. They could do so. You should submit it. It would have a good chance, cost you only $1. Write to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., inclosing stamp for reply, for information about copyright, and he will send you full printed instructions.

J. H. B., Attleboro'.—The age of Nonesuch, like that of most persons of her sex, can only be guessed at—it is about fourteen. Her dam was by a son of Vermont Black Hawk, and her sire was Daniel Lambert. She has a record of 2:22¾.

INFALLIBLE.—"A bets B that it takes thirteen figures to make a billion, and mentions no country. B bets that it does not take fifteen—that it only takes ten—and mentions no country. Please decide."..... It is a draw. Both are right.

PERKIAMO, Gettysburg.—1. If both pass in a two-handed game, the game is closed and they must show up. 2. No, for they might have to wait a week. 3. Passing, or failing to draw, is not equivalent to knocking, except as provided in answer to first question.

EGGS (no address).—"1. In throwing raffles with dice, do three aces beat three sixes? 2. Mr. M. bets that at this last election the State would go 150,000 majority for major. Mr. C. bet that it would not. Who has won?"..... 1. No. 2. What State?

IRGINE, Detroit.—"American Hoyle" will be of some assistance to you; but the best way to master the theory of cards is to play the different games. We do not commend the book as an absolute guide—it is mainly serviceable as a hint.

H. D. T., St. Louis.—1. The value of a straight must be agreed upon at the outset. In some companies it is played to beat a flush in hand, in most others it beats two pair. 2. A straight-flush, when allowed in the game, will beat four aces.

J. S. McB.—1, 2. Seek an engagement in some theatre outside of this city, and then, with some traveling company, to play general utility. If you have any talent for the stage, it will soon appear. 3. From $15 to $50 will give you an outfit to play strong

HANDBALL.

THE WEEK'S SPORT.—At Casey's Court, Dec. 20, a lively match was played, in which Jim Dunn and Bill Courtney played against Jim Casey and Denny McDonald, the score being as follows:

1. Dunn and Courtney	21	Casey and McDonald	16
2. Dunn and Courtney	16	Casey and McDonald	21
3. Dunn and Courtney	21	Casey and McDonald	11
4. Dunn and Courtney	13	Casey and McDonald	21
5. Dunn and Courtney	21	Casey and McDonald	14
Total	92	Total	77

IN PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, Champion Casey closed his series of games with Burke, again winning four out of the five played, by the appended score:

1. Casey	21	Burke	18
2. Casey	12	Burke	21
3. Casey	21	Burke	16
4. Casey	21	Burke	15
5. Casey	21	Burke	20
Total	96	Total	81

Casey won twelve games of the series, to one game by Burke.

HANDBALL ON CHRISTMAS.—The New York and Brooklyn handball courts were well patronized on Xmas, when several interesting contests took place between experts at this healthful sport, which is becoming more popular day by day. At McQuade's Court, 404 Madison street, in this city, three matches were decided, the principal one being a double-handed contest in which Arthur McQuade and Ryan were opposed to Barney McQuade and Lenihan; best three games in five, of fifteen aces each. The latter couple were the conquerors in the first game by a score of 15 to 9 but the three following fell to their adversaries by the respective scores of 15 to 9, 15 to 10, and 15 to 12. Admirable play was shown, but neither of the McQuades did as well as he is capable of doing at any time. Previously to this Flanigan and Ryan defeated Lenihan and Mahoney, and Killeen and Harney beat Barry and Regan. Besides these, there were trials of skill between other patrons of the alley. Casey's Court 111 Douglass street, in the City of Scandals, was well filled during the afternoon and evening, and "Phil" was all smiles as he flitted about among his customers with an airy grace peculiar to himself. Of the series of contests which took place, the chief was a double-hander, wherein William Jessup and Thomas Hennessy won two games to one for James Casey and John Grady. Another similar match resulted in the victory of Joseph Grady and James Mack over Matt Belford and Dennis McDonald. The winners scored in former contests seven 21 to 20 and 21 to 11, and in the latter 21 to 14 and 21 to 20. Much sport is promised at both establisments on New-Year's Day.

ARTHUR MCQUADE AND JAMES KIRBY are to again encounter Robt. M. Dore and James Moore in a match at handball, first five games twenty-one aces each, at McQuade's court, 404 Madison and Grand streets, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 29; play to commence at 1.30 P. M. The latter couple are the most fancied, owing to their previous victory, but their opponents are confident that they can retrieve their reputation, and are willing to bet that way.

AMERICAN RACKETS.

THE GAME AT MCQUADE'S.—On Dec. 21 several games were played, among them a match between B. McQuade and M. Coleman against D. Barry and J. Lenihan for a prize:

1st Game.—McQuade and Coleman	2, 2, 3, 2		9
	Barry and Lenihan,	8, 6, 5, 2	21
2d Game.—McQuade and Coleman	3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 6		16
	Barry and Lenihan,	0, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 7	17
3d Game.—McQuade and Coleman,	8, 1, 2, 11, 0, 2, 2, 3		31
	Barry and Lenihan,	1, 2, 3, 0, 0, 4, 1	11

AT MCQUADE'S Court on Dec. 21 a match was played between J. Lenihan and Sullivan against Maud and Malloy, which resulted as follows:

1st Game.—S. and L.	10, 2, 3, 6, 1		21
2d Game.—S. and L.	2, 4, 1, 2, 0		9
3d Game.—S. and L.	5, 1, 0, 1, 0, 11, 1, 1		20
Total			50
1st Game.—M. and M.	1, 6, 1, 6, 0		14
2d Game.—M. and M.	4, 5, 5, 4, 2, 1		21
3d Game.—M. and M.	3, 3, 4, 4, 1, 1, 0, 1		21
Total			56

On the same day Sullivan and Dore played against Barry and Murphy, best two in three, as follows:

1st Game.—Sullivan and Dore	2, 8, 2, 4, 5		21
	Barry and Murphy,	1, 5, 0, 0, 5	12
2d Game.—Sullivan and Dore,	1, 3, 10, 3		17
	Barry and Murphy,	8, 3, 4, 6	21
3d Game.—Sullivan and Dore,	8, 4, 7, 2		21
	Barry and Murphy,	4, 6, 4, 7	21

BALL-TOSSERS ON A RACKET.—A match at American rackets was played before a good-sized assemblage at 810 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Dec. 21, the contestants being prominent baseballists, with which fraternity this revived indoor sport is rapidly growing in favor. In the contest under consideration, Harry C. Schafer of the Bostons and A. C. Anson of the Athletics were opposed to James Devlin of the Chicagoes and Wm. Hague of the St. Louis Club; and as both of the latter is a clever expert at the game, an interesting contest was witnessed by the other ball-players and outside barbarians present. The conditions were to play the best three in five games of 21 points each, and the issue was in favor of the representatives of the leading organizations of the East, who took the second game by a score of 21 to 11, the third by 21 to 18, and the fifth by 21 to 14, their Western antagonists winning the first and fourth games by counts of 21 to 19 and 21 to 11.

THE TURF.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS STALLION.—The well-known trotting stallion Rhode Island, formerly owned by Mr. Amasa Sprague, and more recently by Lieutenant-governor Sisson of Saco, me., who purchased him for $6,000 on the Friday previous, died of inflammation of the bowels on Dec. 19. He was foaled in 1857, was bred in Ohio and sired by Whitehall (a son of North American), out of a mare from Virginia by Nigger Baby. He was first called Dan Rice, under which name he won two trots in the West, and gained a record of 2:23¾. He was then sold to East by Warren Peabody, the well-known trotting-trainer, who sold him to Mr. Amasa Sprague, by whom he was renamed Rhode Island. In 1866 he won three races, reducing his time-record down to 2:27¾, and beating such horses as John Morgan, Forbes, Lucy, General McClellan and Leviathan. In 1867 he only won one race, but the following year he reduced his record to 2:26, beating such good horses as Myron Perry, George M. Patchen, Jr., Panic and Mamb ino Prince; being beaten by Goldsmith Maid in 2:24¾, 2:24, 2:25¾, he winning the third and fourth heats in 2:26 2:26. In his great race on the Fashion Course, L. I., against American Girl and George Wilkes, he won the first and second heats in 2:25, 2:23¾; but lost the next three heats to American Girl in 2:24 2:25¾, 2:27¾. He was then sent to the stud, and distinguished himself by siring Governor Sprague.

SALE OF GEORGE GRAHAM.—This promising three-year-old, by Rogers out of Sunshine, who won the Bunce Stakes at Nashville, and two races at the recent New Orleans meeting, was sold by his owner, Mr. W. T. Linck, to Messrs. Jackson & Owings, for $1,700. Directly after the purchase, he won the mile-heat race, three in five, for his new owners, and thus got back for them in the purse and bets more than the money they paid for him.

CALIFORNIA JOCKEYS RETURNED.—The Eastern jockeys George Evans and William Donohue, who in October last went out to California under engagements to ride in what was anticipated great long-mile heat race there—the former on Springbok and the latter on either Rutherford or Grinstead, as the owner of the two latter horses might select—returned to this city on Wednesday, Dec. 22.

GOL. MCDANIEL'S STABLE.—This veteran turfman has just returned from Kentucky, and brought with him several additions to his extensive stud at Princeton, N. J.

AQUATICS.

YALE AND HARVARD.—On Dec. 21 the Yale University Boat Club voted to withdraw from the Rowing Association of American Colleges, and sent a challenge to Harvard, proposing a four-mile, eight-oared race, with coxswains. On the following day the Harvard undergraduates met, and after a full discussion of the subject of imitating the example set by Yale, which nearly all were in favor of doing, on motion of Mr. Warren it was decided to leave the question of withdrawal from the Association to be settled by the executive committee of the H. U. B. C. and three graduates. Messrs. Fenno, '64, Roberts, '61, and Ames, '66, were chosen to act with the executive committee in the matter, and the result of their deliberations will be reported at a meeting to be held Jan. 4. That it will be in favor of withdrawing scarcely admits of a doubt. It was subsequently decided to accept the challenge issued by Yale. The action taken by these colleges has excited a deal of adverse criticism, which is in the main entirely uncalled for, for while in some respects the severance of their connection with the Association is to be regretted, there are excellent reasons for the course pursued, and the good results thereof will be made manifest in due time.

CAPTAIN WEBB, the celebrated swimmer and hero of the marvelous British Channel feat, was entertained at a dinner and presented with a gold champion medal, a purse of gold and an address by the Birmingham (Eng.) Athletic Club, at the Men and Chickens Hotel, Dec. 14.

A CAPTAIN PAUL BOYNTON, who crossed the English Channel in the Merriam life saving suit, arrived at this port per the steamer Germanic Dec. 27.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY VS. PERKINS.—Concerning the proposed international long-distance walk, we find the following in the issue of *Bell's Life* dated Dec. 11:

J. Boot, seeing a long account in a contemporary of the match between O'Leary and Weston, in America, and the challenge that originated from O'Leary to walk any man in the world 100 miles, for five a $2,000 to $5,000, begs to state that, if O'Leary or any other man in the world would like a race with Perkins, he can have a match for any reasonables sum from $2,000 upwards, from 1 to 100 miles and to walk a return match one in America and one in London (England). *Bell's Life* to be stakeholder and appoint a referee, and the editor of another well-known and established sporting paper in America the stakeholder and referee for the other; the conditions to be made, if Perkins is to walk the first match in America, the stake to be $2,000 a side, to be staked in America, and the return match in England to be for £500 a side, and to be staked in the hands of *Bell's Life in London*; or if O'Leary is to come to England to walk the first match, the £500 to be staked at *Bell's Life* and the $2,000 in America, and the whole amount of the stakes in both matches to be staked before either of the matches takes place. Or Perkins will give any man in America a start of half a mile in 25, or one mile in 50, for the same sum, as he thinks that the latter distance would be far more suitable, on account of there being so few places in England where a match of 100 miles could take place under cover. If O'Leary or any other man in America wishes for a match on these terms, he can be accommodated; but no notice will be taken of any challenge unless a deposit accompanies it.

GEO. RALEIH (?) defeated Bill Coates in a one hundred yards spin, at the Central Baseball Grounds, Philadelphia, on Christmas-day. The stakes were $100, and the race was won by four feet, in about twelve seconds, the track being very bad.

THE ART of getting out of debt does not seem to interest some folks. It is the art of getting into it that they appear to study most.

DALTON, Ga., has a man that never drank a glass of milk of any kind, never ate an ounce of butter, nor drank a cup of coffee; but he is death on "sparrers and garlic."

A ROCHESTER JUDGE has decided that tailors' bills are collectable.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN INDIA.

Look up to the windows of the houses on either hand, as you pass along a street in Calcutta, and you will see them thronged with little forms, summoned by that drum, struggling to secure the best view—little happy, anxious faces, beaming with delight; for they know that sound right well, and are already gloating in fancy over the tricks which they have witnessed scores of times, but which have ever a fresh charm for them. Indulgent mamma, yielding to the clamorous wish of her little ones, has consented to give them a treat, and loud and peremptory are the orders which issue, in various keys, to the durwan (door-keeper) to call the bunderwallah (monkey-man.) High above the din may be heard the shrill treble of little Dot, who actually screams in a frenzy of excitement and mad delight. The gate leading into the inclosure is opened, and in walks a sharp-looking native, closely followed by a goat and three monkeys. They take their place under the cool shade of the portico, while the expectant urchins seat themselves in solemn state on the steps, and the ayah walks off with the baby, knowing by experience that the coming storm of infantile mirth would be sure to wake her slumbering charge. The bunderwallah makes a salaam to the circle of little masters and misses, not deigning, of course, to bestow the same mark of respect on the other spectators, consisting of every male and female member of the domestic household. He twists his little drum about with an easy motion of his wrist, and while he is so doing we will describe it. The body consists of two inverted cones meeting at the apex of each; over either base is stretched a piece of sheep-skin, and from the middle depends a bit, sometimes two, of cord, about four inches long, at the end of which is a hard knot or round bone or brass button. By a sharp twist of the wrist, the drum being held by the middle, the end of the pendant string strikes, alternately, on either of its heads, *et vella tout*. The drum resounds; the goat lies down behind his master and leisurely chews the cud; the monkeys prepare for action; when it occurs to Master Tom that an essential part of the programme has been omitted. "Hi! bunderwallah!" says he, "tomara bunder salaam nahi keeah" (Your monkeys have not saluted.) "Such bat; maafkurro, Kurwa, chotah sahib," (True; pardon me, little sir.) Then turning to his monkeys, and addressing them one by one by name he says, with a preliminary rattle on his drum: "Mozuffer Khan! babalogee ko salaam, kurro betah!" (Salute the children, my son.) Hereupon the large monkey (a male) gravely lifts his hand to his forehead. "And you also," continues the man to the other two. They comply in like manner. "And where are you, Lumba Singh (Long Horns)? Come forward and pay your respects." Obedient to the word, the old goat gets up, comes to the front, and, falling on his knees, bows his horned forehead to the ground. "Now, Mozuffer Khan, where is your wife? Lead her forth." The male monkey drags the female forward by the hand, and both seat themselves with a comical expression of gravity, heightened by the female passing her hand over her face, as if to hide it. "Ho! ho! That is your wife, eh? Pretty lady! What is her name?" Mozuffer Khan turns his head away. "What! you won't tell me?" The monkey shakes his head negatively. "C me, my son, tell the babalogee. They want to know her name, and will give you bukheesh." Hereupon Mozuffer Khan approaches his keeper and, laying a hand on his shoulder, pretends to whisper in his ear. "O, her name is Rutnee! Very well. And who is the other? What is his name?" Mozuffer Khan brings him forward, and again whispers. "Rustum! Well, that is a common name, indeed. And he is your friend?" Again a whisper. "I see: a very dear friend?" Mozuffer Khan passes an arm round Rustum's neck. During the whole of this monologue the drum had been kept continually going. "Come here, my son. You can read it?" The Khan nods his head. His keeper then produces a pair of spectacles (frame without glasses) and a piece of paper (blank, and dirty enough); and the former being placed over the creature's nose and the latter in his hands. Jacko coolly leans his back against his master's person, stretches his legs out to their fullest extent, and with mock gravity pretends to read, his eyes being anywhere but on the paper. The children are uproarious, but Jacko never moves a limb. "Urreh! Khan sahib! ub kya khubber hye?" (Well, my lord, what news is there now?) Mozuffer Khan jumps up, holds the paper before his master's face, and makes some confidential communication. "And so there is a war, and you want to go and fight? Paula! (Silly fellow!) You had much better stop at home with Rutnee. Don't you remember the old saying: 'Je lurrye me nahih jata upne chowkee butchata?' (He who does not go to battle saves skin?) You shake your head. Here, Rutnee bebee (lady), come and coax him." The female advances; her lord retires; she seizes him; he flings her from her, and shows strong signs of flight. "Well, well, be it so. You are an unmoved ing in favor. In the contest under consideration, Harry C. Schafer of the Bostons and A. C. Anson of the Athletics were opposed to James Devlin of the Chicagoes and Wm. Hague of the St. Louis Club; and as both of the latter is a clever expert at the game, an interesting contest was witnessed by the other ball-players and outside barbarians present. 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n). But you cannot go as you are: we s and arm you." Forthwith Jacko is habited in a long scarlet coat, a cocked hat is tied on his head, on his left arm is fixed a shield, and in his right hand is placed a small wooden sword. His appearance is grotesque in the extreme as he dances, to the immense delight of the children, with Rutnee and his friend Rustum, to a not unmusical chant glorifying his probable and expected achievements. "Where is the noble steed? Here, Lumba Singh, come forth and carry your master to battle." The goat comes prancing up. Mozuffer Khan, disdaining the use of a saddle, leaps on its back, and off they start in a circle, to the infinite delight of little Dot, who expresses an insane desire to have a ride also on the goat's back. After making a few turns, the valiant warrior Mozuffer Khan slips slyly off his steed's back, and conceals himself behind his master. Thence he looks upon a scene which is calculated to excite his jealousy and rouse his fury to the utmost. His faithless spouse and equally faithless friend, seeing the steed return without his rider, have no doubt concluded that the latter has fallen in battle, and may be observed engaged in monkey courtship, Rutnee, like another Delilah, having Rustum's head between her hands, the fingers of which are busily employed in combing out his love-locks, so to say, mumbling the while in the ears of the pleased white. At this sight the fury of the great Mozuffer is at a white heat. With a shriek and the grin of a demon, he leaps from his lair and rushes to attack the guilty pair. His onslaught on Rustum would be tremendous were it not that that hero, deeming discretion the better part of valor, leaps nimbly on the back of Lumba Singh, and seeks safety in inglorious flight. The uproar at this juncture among the little folk is simply deafening. Masters Tom and Harry have not only lost their gravity, but the centre of their equilibrium, and, in spite of nature, and have been gone rolling down the steps. Miss Angelina is doubled up as with a fit of colic, while Dot is extended on the broad of her back, panting for breath, and crying out at intervals: "Woh bhagh giah! (He has run away!) woh bhagh giah!" Mozuffer Khan, our monkey hero, then turns his rage upon Rutnee; but that Amazon, picking up a stick which the bunderwallah has slyly thrown to her, pluckily stands up for her rights. She does not see why she should not enjoy a little flirtation, not she! and, rightly considering that the first blow is half the battle, she aims so fierce a stroke at her liege lord, that, did it descend on his person, there would be one monkey less in the world. That experienced warrior, however, catches the blow on his shield, but is nevertheless borne to the earth, when he immediately closes his eyes and feigns death. The redoubtable Rutnee is seized with remorse, and hangs over the prostrate form of her lord, while the bunderwallah pathetically exclaims: "Urree, Rutnee, Rutnee! kya keeah? Khan sahib ko mar dalah! (O Rutnee, Rutnee! what have you done? You have killed my lord!) Here, quick, throw some water on him," handing her a cup filled with that fluid, which she instantly overturns on his face. Mozuffer Khan, restored to life, jumps up, to the great delight of Rutnee. The two embrace each other, and are in the midst of a joyful dance, when the recreant Rustum makes of his appearance on the jaded Lumba Singh, and, jumping off, impudently joins in the dance. Mozuffer Khan is about to take instant and plenary vengeance on him, but is restrained and pacified by the bunderwallah, and, the three joining hands, the dance is resumed. Lastly, and to conclude the entertainment, the goat Lumba Singh is called upon to give a specimen of his skill in balancing his large heavy body on a surface which, small enough at first, is gradually reduced till it reaches the proportion known as "next to nothing." His master places a block of wood on the ground, shaped like the drum or the letter X having a diameter of about four inches at either end, and, holding it firmly in its place, invites the goat to place his four feet on it, by saying: "Churro, mash!" (Mount, old friend!) This being done another block of similar shape, but of smaller dimensions, is placed on the edge of the first block; and while the goat cautiously transfers his feet, one by one, to this second resting-place, it is gradually slid upon the lower block; and so on till the last or topmost block does not present a surface of more than an inch and a half in diameter. On this, therefore, the goat cannot rest more than a portion of each foot; nevertheless, the man withdraws his hand, and there stands the animal, in a constrained position, no doubt, but one of no long duration, for, having for a few seconds given this satisfactory proof of his skill—as an acrobat, shall we say?—he skips off, and the performance is at an end. A servant-girl gives the bunderwallah two annas (equivalent to threepence), which the man by a multitude of salaams acknowledges to be an ample reward; and not infrequently one of the children runs up-stairs and returns with a plantain for each of the monkeys.—*Bel vevia.*

COMMON-SENSE VENTILATION.—The best practical statement I have met with about ventilation was contained in the remark of a mining engineer in Pennsylvania: "Air is like a pump; you can pull it better than you can push it." All mechanical appliances for pushing air into a room or a house are disappointing. What we need to do is to pull out the vitiated air already in a room; the fresh supply will take care of itself if means for its admission are provided. It has been usual to withdraw the air through openings near the ceiling—that is, to carry off the warmer and therefore lighter portions, leaving the colder strata at the bottom of the room, with their gradual accumulation of cooled carbonic acid undisturbed. Much the better plan would be to draw this lower air out from a point near the floor allowing the upper and warmer portions to descend and take its place. An open fire, with a large chimney-throat, is the best ventilator for any room; the one-half or two-thirds of the heat carried up the chimney is the price paid for immunity from disease, and, large though this seems, from its daily drain on the wood-pile or the coal-bin, it is trifling when compared with doctors' bills, and with the loss of strength and efficiency that invariably result from living in unventilated apartments.

THE MAIL-CARRIER.—Who carries the mail from On-tra-gon-hoah, away up on the Minnesota line, to the nearest frontier settlement in Dakota? Why, Boss, a mongrel kind of dog, an apparent ultimate result of the mingling of every kind of dog found in the Territory. Boss' master, a year ago, was a drunken half-breed who was paid $3 a trip in Summer, and $5 in Winter, for taking the mails a distance of some sixty miles. Boss' master was honest, and never purloined a letter, but he had a way of drinking on the road, and the mails were often delayed. Last January the mail-carrier never reached his destination, but was found frozen stiff in a snow-bank, three miles beyond Jobley's Run. Boss was keeping guard over his master and the mail. Now Boss runs the machine in bad weather. All that has to be done is to take Boss and secure the letters round his neck in an oil-skin wrap, and away goes Boss to the end of the mail-route on the biggest kind of a lope. There is no use of starving Boss, like people do pigeons, to get him to work, though he does expect a feed at the conclusion of his journey. No one as yet is intriguing for Boss' place. Sixty-two miles as the crow flies, carrying the mail through the snow, is not a position most office-seekers care for.

A French Dog.

M. Dumont has a dog. Pompier by name, and his master is devoted to smoking. Sometimes M. Dumont gets out of tobacco, and Pompier, knowing where the tobacconist is, has five sous given him, when he straightway goes to the tobacco-shop, buys the weed, and returns with it to his master. Some time ago Pompier had some money given him for tobacco, but, meeting a spaniel just round the corner, the two dogs had a game of tag, and the money was lost. When Pompier came home without any tobacco he got a second thrashing. Next day Pompier went out again with more money for tobacco. Round the corner, sure enough, was the same spaniel, trying to lure poor Pompier from the path of duty. Pompier did his best to resist temptation; but, alas! he was weak, and he fell from grace a second time, and the money was lost. Now, being a French dog, of course some ideas of suicide flashed through his brain; but being a moral dog and a reflective dog withal, he looked carefully at the situation. An hour afterwards Pompier marched into Mr. Dumont's presence with full ten sous' worth of tobacco. Of course, his master was satisfied. Next day the dog and his master took a walk in the Luxembourg garden. They approached a group of boys engaged in playing pitch-penny. "I say, you, sir," cried one of the gamins, "that is a nice dog you have! Oh, I recognize him. I shall tell the police all about it. If you are not a thief, your dog is. Yesterday, when we were playing here, that dog made a jump for the pennies, gobbled them all up, and was off again like lightning." "It is with regret," adds the authority for this dog story, "that I am forced to state, in the most positive terms, that Pompier was a thief. Of course it may be quite in order to insist that dogs are endowed to-day with a superior order of intelligence. I have nothing further to advance, nor do I wish to extenuate Pompier's crime."

UNREASONING FEROCITY OF THE BULLDOG.—Some time ago, in Cannon street, city of London, I was witness to an extraordinary scene. Going along the street was an empty coal-wagon, with a tall stout wagoner, long whip in hand, walking by its side. A dog, powerful bulldog happening to pass, bit made a cut at it with his whip, and struck it smartly. The dog turned round instantly, and rushed at the man, as everyone thought, but he never offered to lay hold of him, and kept jumping at the whip, which the man held high out of reach. The man then began to beat it with the whip, till the animal snatched it from his hand, and worried at it furiously. Having regained hold of the whip, he swung the dog round and round, bumping it heavily against the pavement, till the crowd cried "Shame!" The dog was then choked off, and the whip returned to its owner. The dog, however, as soon as loose, immediately returned to the charge, when the driver, evidently not desirous of continuing the contest, threw the offending weapon into the wagon. The dog now tried two or three ineffectual jumps to follow it, but, finding himself baffled, trotted off crestfallen, amid the jeers of the crowd—"Done at last, old fellow." The most wonderful thing was that the animal could only see the proximate cause, and not the real offender.

A DOG THAT JOINED A LODGE.—If, being in possession of the "signs" known only to the Brotherhood of Good Templars, and observing the essential qualification of total abstentation from all intoxicating liquors, constitute a "brother," Mr. J. Leake's Newfoundland (mammie, of course, that he does not indulge in other than the usual canine beverages), would seem to have a right to the full benefits of membership of that brotherhood. This dog, it is stated, having for some time past attended with his master the lodge "Pride of the Tyne" Lodge of Good Templars at Haltwhistle, appears to have found out their mysterious trap for entering the lodge-room during their meetings. On the last lodge night he seems to have lingered by the way, and his master entered the lodge without him and closed the door. A short time after the inner-guard and part of the members heard the well-known knock, at the inner door, when the guard arose and opened it, and the black brute walked majestically in, greatly to the surprise of the vigilant guard, causing no small amusement to the whole company.

TO BE TAKEN WITH SALT.—A young rat had fallen into a pail of pig-feed. Six friends or relatives—the latter, more probably—witnessed the distressing incident, and were seen holding a consultation as to the best means of extricating the infant rat. So earnest were their deliberations, that they entirely ignored the presence of several persons who were watching the proceedings with deep interest. At last, the rats decided upon an ingenious scheme, which they immediately carried into effect. Entwining their feet together, the six rats formed a chain over the edge of the pail; the uppermost rat, being supposed to be the mother," then tenderly grasped the drowning little rat in her arms, and both were drawn out on to the floor. The end of the story is melancholy in the extreme. The infant rat was, on examination by its rescuers, found to be dead, after gazing at it for some moments in mute despair, the six rats gave it a last and fond look, wiped the tears from their eyes with their forepaws, and departed without making any attempt to resuscitate it.

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WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

The sleigh drew up before the door,
The horses tramped the snow,
Her eyes with fun were brimming o'er—
She didn't want to go(?);
Her little foot the runner pressed,
I saw her dimpled chin,
H r little hand my own had blessed,
And then—I tucked her in.

Hurrah! The horses bound along;
We reach the open plain:
My voice broke in a merry song,
She followed in the strain.
How glorious was the star gemmed night,
But, then, 'twas awful cold;
I shortly found it must be right
Her muff to help her hold.

Song followed song—in careless mirth
We dashed along the way.
Ah, how much happiness of earth
Was marked into that sleigh!
How lovingly the sweet blue eyes
Beamed softly in my own;
At last I caught, to my surprise,
A tremor in the tone.

The song we sang did not require
A shade of tremolo;
I raised my voice a trifle higher
To hide the fault, I know—
Is vain my heart with love beat high;
And—how, I may not tell—
I caught the sweet glance of her eye,
It faltered, and it fell.

"Darling!" I said, no other word
Was sung or breathed apart;
But list'ning close you might have heard
A singing in each heart.
Her voice has changed a bit, you see,
And somewhat sweeter grows,
And when we sleigh no. 2 take with me
A darling of my own.

POOR PIPER.

THE STORY OF A NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.
BY VANDYKE BROWNE.

I.

It is reasonable to suppose that Piper was not always known as "Poor." It is at least possible that, at some remote period in his existence, he was wont to hear himself addressed by his christian name "Thomas," or perhaps by the abbreviated title of "Tom;" but it must have been at a very early stage in his life, for the friends of his later years never spoke of Piper save as "Poor." And it cannot be denied that the appellation was peculiarly adapted to its subject. He never a man was continually and absolutely poor, that man was Piper. Singularly, too, as it may appear, he took a certain sort of pride in his poverty, and never tired of recounting the remarkable experiences through which he had passed since the dawn of that memorable day when he had set forth from his New England home in search of his fortune.

"Gold has no attraction for me—it never had!" was one of Poor Piper's favorite observations, and there was a grim humor in this remark which only those who knew the speaker best could appreciate.

Although Piper never found a more congenial topic of conversation than himself, there were yet many incidents in his life which were shrouded from the vision of even his most intimate associates. He managed to keep his past history enveloped in a veil. At odd intervals, to be sure, he had voluntarily pierced a hole through this covering, and thus afforded a glimpse of his varied and oftimes racy experiences; but he still left enough untold to render the story of his life a mystery. There were a few facts with which his friends were painfully familiar. They had listened time and again to the account of Piper's early efforts to become a minister; they knew all about his success as a physician; they had no excuse for not knowing how he had once read Law, and, to quote his own words, "would been signally successful." All these matters were known to his friends; yet it was never quite clear why poor Piper, who had achieved a name in theology, medicine and law, should have at last been reduced to the necessity of earning his bread by that most precarious of all modern methods—literature. And yet this was the stern truth, although it may never have been quite clear to Piper himself how it happened. He confessed at times that he had made the mistake of his life when he took up his abode in the city of New York. And yet, like many others of his class, nothing could induce him to remedy this mistake by removing to another part of the country.

"Had I remained in Massachusetts," Poor Piper was wont to observe, "I have no doubt in my own mind but that I should have become, eventually, a rich man. Talents of a superior order are more readily appreciated in New England than they are in New York. I think now that I shall remove to the West at an early date, as there are certain advantages in growing up with a new country. I have fixed upon Virginia City as my point of destination. I shall look about me and either go to preaching or else open a variety show, as my judgment dictates!"

Poor Piper had talked of Virginia City ever since that robust little town sprang into existence; but as he never got farther west than Ninth avenue, his friends had good reason to believe that he would remain in their midst for some years to come. He had, at all events, continued to abide among them up to a certain December day—the very last day of the year—at which precise date I take the liberty of introducing him to the readers of THE CLIPPER.

Poor Piper was living at this time on Fourth street. He occupied a third-story back-room in a boarding-house, desirable only on account of the moderate rates charged. On this particular December day the occupant of the third-story back-room was sitting in a meditative mood, with his feet upon the mantle, when there came a sudden and violent knocking at the door.

"Come in," said Piper.

The door opened, and a tall young man, dressed in a seedy suit of black, entered the room. He wore a silk hat of the preceding year's style, and displayed to the best advantage his one kid glove. His boots were carefully polished, and his cravat, albeit it was somewhat worn and faded, was arranged so skillfully that it completely covered his shirt-front. Altogether, he presented the appearance of a well-dressed man—that is, if his toilet was not subjected to too close a scrutiny.

"Why, Bob, is that you?" exclaimed Piper with an air of relief. "I'd have bet ten to one that it was Mrs. Voorman's knock!"

Poor Piper arose from his chair as he spoke—it was the only chair in the room—and took a seat on the bed.

"You see," he continued, "I am under pressing obligations to Mrs. Voorman at the present time, and I would prefer, all things considered, not to meet her!"

"Precisely," said Bob, as he took possession of the one chair. "I can appreciate your position fully. But what are you going to do to-morrow? It's New-Year's, you know."

"Yes, I know it," answered Piper thoughtfully. "I don't think I shall make any calls. The fact is, I am in a state of painful impecuniosity—busted, as it were!"

"As it usually is," remarked Bob. "Well, I sold the verses on the death of the old year, and got a V for them. It occurred to me that the best use to which I could put the money would be to invite you and Pollock to dine with me to-morrow. What do you say?"

"What do I generally say in response to such an invitation as that?" inquired Piper warmly. "You may count upon my company."

"Then we had better go to Ulrich's," cont inued Bob. "He sets a first-class table, and his charges are reasonable. Six o'clock is the hour—you'll be there?"

"I will!" answered Piper emphatically.

"All right. I'm going around to see Pollock. Don't disappoint us!"

"Under similar circumstances I never disappointed a man in my life!" answered Piper, as he followed his friend to the door.

II.

The New-Year's day dawned bright and beautiful. It came freighted with glowing anticipations for some, radiant with hope and happiness. For others, it brought only misery and suffering, even as all the days of the old year had done. It came full of promise to those whose lines of life were cast in pleasant places; it came with no genial ray of sunshine to others, whose burdens were heavy to bear, and who had grown weary of watching the flight of time. Among this latter class was one young girl, whose eyes did not brighten at the dawn of the New-Year.

Poor, pretty Mattie Haskins. It really seemed as though all the cruel fates had combined to make her life miserable. She had fought against adversity from her earliest childhood, and fought bravely, but the contest was unequal. Mattie was an actress—not a star, hampered by the public, but a modest little soubrette, whose name in the playbill never appeared in full-faced type. She had gained no triumphs in her profession, though I venture to assert that she cherished the phantom of fame assiduously, and pictured herself, at times, as the heroine of some yet unwritten drama which should run a hundred nights, and win the plaudits of crowded houses. At the beginning of the season—this particular season with which my little story has to do—Mattie had secured an engagement at the Thalia Theatre. Everybody predicted that the Thalia Theatre, which was a new venture in the dramatic world, would prove a brilliant success. Perhaps this is why it proved a signal failure. Mr. Augustus Maverill, the manager, did all that he could to make the new play-house attractive; but for some untoward reason the public refused to be attracted. And so, after a three months' struggle, Mr. Augustus Maverill was forced to close the doors of the Thalia Theatre, and to announce to the members of his company that they must look elsewhere for engagements. This was early in December. During the four wearisome weeks that followed, Mattie Haskins had applied to every manager in the city for a position, and applied in vain.

"I am really very sorry," was the invariable reply, "but, you see, the company is full—not a single vacancy. Next season I shall be most happy to consider your application."

But "next season" was a great way off, and Mattie could not live on the possibility of what might then occur. Nor was it solely on her own account that the pretty soubrette sought so diligently after an engagement. She had a ten-year-old brother, a cripple for life, who was dependent upon her for support. I fear that, had Mattie been quite alone in the world, she would have given up in utter despair; but the helpless boy, whom she held dearer than life, gave her strength to bear adversity and courage to fight against cruel fate.

Mattie had inserted a card in the columns of *The Weekly Drama*, announcing to the public that "Miss Mattie Haskins, late of the Thalia Theatre, is at liberty, and would like an engagement for the balance of the season with some responsible manager." But no manager, responsible or otherwise, answered the advertisement. Now her money was all gone; her landlady pressed her for the rent of the room; she had pawned her little stock of valuables; poverty and destitution stared her in the face. What wonder, then, that poor Mattie opened her eyes on New-Year's morning and looked wearily out of the window and wished herself dead! She thought of the happiness which the day would bring to many, and the hot tears rolled down her cheek and hope died in her breast. Then she turned and looked to where her crippled brother lay sleeping, and sought to smother her sobs lest they should awaken him.

"Poor little Teddy!" she murmured, bending over the child and kissing his thin lips. "What will become of him?"

The boy opened his big blue eyes at the sound of his sister's voice, and, forgetful of hunger and cold, said:

"Wish you a Happy New-Year, Mat!"

Poor Mattie tried her best to give back an answering smile, but the effort was only half successful.

"Golly, aint I hungry!" exclaimed Teddy, with a growing consciousness of his condition.

"We'll have something to eat by and-bye," said Mattie, with an assumed cheerfulness that did her credit as an actress.

"Where'll we get it?" asked Teddy, who had become skeptical in regard to promises of that nature.

"Oh, you'll see!" answered his sister, with an air of mystery.

And Teddy waited very patiently to see, until the shadows of the early twilight stole into the desolate little room, and the first day of the New Year deepened into darkness. It had been a sorrowful day to both the crippled boy and his sister; but they had striven bravely to hide, each from the other, the wretchedness which filled their hearts. Mattie had managed to make her brother forget his hunger by telling him tales more marvelous than ever came from the lips of Scheherezade; but in one of her stories she unwisely undertook to describe a feast which was spread in honor of a certain king, and this proved too much for Teddy.

"Skip that part of it, Mat," said he. "It makes me so hungry I can't stand it!"

And poor Mattie forgot the story which she was telling, and the tears came into her eyes; but she could not find the courage to speak.

I think, had anyone save Mrs. Wintringham, the landlady, entered the room at that moment, he would have been moved to pity at the sight presented; but Mrs. Wintringham was never moved to pity.

"I'll give you until to-morrow noon," said Mrs. Wintringham. "If you don't have the money then, you must go!"

With that she passed out of the room, closing the door behind her with an emphatic slam.

Driven now to desperation, Mattie threw on her cloak and hat, and, kissing Teddy good-bye, rushed down the three flights of stairs and out of the house. Where she was going she had no idea. She felt that she must do something—she must make one last effort to obtain the money which she so sorely needed. Turning in the direction of Broadway, she walked rapidly along the snow-covered pavement until, at last, she reached the great artery of the overcrowded island. And there she stopped. Trinity's chimes were striking six. The endless throng of humanity surged through the street, and want and wealth, misery and joy, innocence and crime, jostled each other as they passed. With an aching heart Mattie turned toward City Hall. She had reached Canal street, when her foot slipped on the icy pavement and she fell. Somebody—a stranger—stepped forward and helped her to rise.

"You are not hurt, I hope?" said the somebody.

"No, I am not hurt," answered Mattie. And there upon she began to cry.

"Well, well, this is too bad!" said Poor Piper, who was the somebody.

III.

Poor Piper did not wish his landlady a Happy New-Year. He did not even give the estimable Mrs. Voorman an opportunity of wishing him a Happy New-Year. On the other hand, at an early hour in the morning, he made his toilet with more than customary care, and having looked over the banister to make sure that the front hall was vacant, our Bohemian friend stole quietly down the stairs and out of the house. Precisely how he managed to spend the hours of that New-Year's day does not concern this little narrative. It is sufficient to record the fact that, shortly before six o'clock in the evening, Poor Piper turned from Prince street into Broadway, and started at a rapid gait toward the once famous eating-house of Hermann Ulrich. Just as he reached Broome street, he noticed, fluttering on the pavement under the street-light, a rectangular bit of paper which looked suspiciously like a bank-note. He picked it up and scanned it closely.

"Twenty dollars! Great Cæsar!"

This was all that Piper could say. A stroke of good luck was something so unusual in his experience that it fairly dazzled him. Twenty dollars! It seemed a princely fortune to the man who generally found it difficult to muster twenty cents. He thought of Bob and Pollock—of the substantial dinner which he would create by producing that bill. He thought of the hat, and gloves, and innumerable other articles which he would purchase. He thought of the many times when he had offered to bet twenty dollars on a disputed question, and how Bob invariably advised him to "wait till he got the money;" and then he tried to realize what it was to have the money safe in his pocket. He thought of the solid satisfaction it would afford him to settle his account with Emmershet, whose beer and counter-lunches had been only a pleasant memory to him for months past. He thought of all these things, but I regret to add that he did not once think of his landlady, Mrs. Voorman.

Poor Piper felt so thoroughly overjoyed, so blissfully happy, that, when the young lady in front of him slipped and fell, he assisted her to rise with a promptness and politeness that would have done credit to a live-long disciple of Chesterfield. And when this same young lady turned her pretty face toward the light, and burst into tears, he could only look sympathizingly:

"Well, now, this is too bad!"

Mattie Haskins was not a girl given to crying. Her fall had not hurt her, yet somehow at that precise moment she could not keep back the tears, nor smother the sobs which choked her utterance. Perhaps it was because of the kindly tone in which Poor Piper had spoken; perhaps it was a sudden realization of her destitute condition. At all events, she stood and cried, while Piper admired her beauty and pitied her distress.

"Are you sure that you are not hurt?" said he.

"I am—not—hurt," sobbed Mattie, "but I am—so wretched!"

"So wretched!" exclaimed Piper. "What's the matter? Tell me, and perhaps I can help you!"

She looked him full in the face for a minute, and then answered:

"I shall be turned out of doors to-morrow—Teddy and I both—because I can't pay the rent."

"Well, that's bad!" said Piper. "Where do you live?"

"On Amity street."

"Haven't you any friends to help you?"

"None," answered Mattie. "I am an actress. I was engaged at the Thalia Theatre, and since that closed I haven't been able to get a position."

"And who is Teddy?"

"He is my brother—a poor cripple boy, who is dependent upon me for support."

Poor Piper, whose Bohemian life had never hardened his warm heart, became at once deeply interested in the pretty but penniless soubrette. He thought of the twenty-dollar bill in his pocket, and forgot all about Bob and Pollock and the dinner at Ulrich's.

"Suppose," said he, after a moment's hesitation, "suppose I walk home with you, and we'll see what can be done."

The young girl again looked her unknown friend full in the face; then she answered trustingly:

"You may if you wish."

So these two started together for the house of Mrs. Wintringham, on Amity street.

"May I ask your name?" inquired Piper of his companion.

"Mattie Haskins," was the reply.

"I like Mattie very much—the name, I mean. My name is Piper—Thomas N. Piper."

"I like Tom above all other names in the world!" said Mattie.

"I'm glad of that! Do you ever read *The Weekly Drama*?"

"Oh yes, regularly."

"Sometimes I write for *The Drama*. Did you ever notice any contributions by Ivory Black?"

"Yes, indeed. Stories and poems—I think he's a splendid author."

"Do you really, though? Well, that is my nom de plume."

"Why, we're old acquaintances, aren't we?" exclaimed Mattie, with a most musical little laugh.

By the time Poor Piper had reached Mrs. Wintringham's house on Amity street he had fully made up his mind that Mattie Haskins should not be turned out of doors by any landlady that ever lived! He followed her up the three flights of stairs, and into the little front room, where Teddy sat looking wistfully out of the window; and, when the gas had been lighted, he inquired for the first time the amount of Mattie's indebtedness.

"Twelve dollars," she answered. "I owe her for two weeks."

"I'll just step down and settle with her," said Piper. "Where will I find her ladyship?"

"But I have no claim upon you for such kindness," said Mattie.

"My dear Miss Haskins," replied Piper, which caused Teddy to open his eyes very wide, "my dear Miss Haskins, I hold that whenever a man or woman is reduced to sore distress, that man or woman has a just claim upon the sympathy of the world. There have been times in my own experience when the want of a few dollars has caused me considerable inconvenience. Just now I am, most fortunately, in a condition to assist you, and I shall do so. If, at some future period, you shall be able to render me a favor in a similar good, and kind, manner, I shall feel no sense of modesty, which is woman's crowning attraction, you shrink from accepting aid from a stranger, you are at liberty to regard this as a loan. The satisfaction which I shall experience, not only in helping you, my dear Miss Haskins, but in liquidating the claims of a landlady, will be all the reward which I could desire."

Mattie was a trifle overawed by this speech; and as for Teddy, he sat gazing at Poor Piper as though the latter were a curiosity in a museum.

"Well, Mr. Piper, I will not accept this money as a gift," said Mattie at last; "but, if you lend it to me, I shall be very grateful, and shall most certainly pay it back as soon as I get an engagement."

"Very well," returned Piper; "that is the understanding. Now I'll step down and settle the account. By the way, what is your landlady's name?"

"Wintringham—Mrs. Wintringham."

A troubled expression came over Poor Piper's face. "Mrs. J. H. Wintringham?" he inquired with unfeigned surprise.

"Yes, Mrs. J. H."

Piper gave a low whistle, stroked his chin reflectively for a moment, and then said:

"I guess I had better not see her. I am acquainted with the lady slightly, and I regret to say that my relations with her have not always been of the pleasantest nature. She kept the house at which I boarded last Winter, and—and there was some misunderstanding about my account. Suppose you take the money and pay her yourself?"

Poor Piper drew forth the twenty-dollar bill as he spoke, and handed it to Mattie with a lordly air. The young girl took it, somewhat hesitatingly, and left the room. Five minutes afterwards she returned and gave to Piper the eight dollars in change, saying, as she did so:

"I can never thank you enough for this."

"Don't mention it," was the reply. "Have you had dinner yet?"

"No!" answered Teddy promptly, "nor breakfast neither."

"Well, now, that's bad," said Piper. "Wait a minute and I'll be back." Saying this, our friend stepped from the room before Mattie could offer a word of resistance.

"Who is he, anyway?" inquired Teddy, puzzled at such extraordinary proceedings.

"He's an angel!" answered Mattie warmly.

The angel came back in a few minutes laden down with a dozen or more packages, and carrying in one hand a plump-looking turkey.

"I didn't know just what you liked," explained Piper, "but I got what I thought would suit you. Here's a turkey and some beefsteak and a few potatoes and a couple of loaves of bread and ——."

"By golly, Mat, he is an angel!"

This from Teddy, whose mouth fairly watered at the sight of such a substantial repast.

Was ever a dinner relished as that was? Not by Poor Piper, I am sure; not by Teddy, who ate himself to sleep; not by Mattie, who scarcely knew whether to laugh or cry, because of joy. And when, at last, Piper came to take his departure, the hazel eyes of the pretty soubrette grew moist, and, holding out her hand, she said:

"You have been very, very kind to Teddy and me. I shall never forget it as long as I live!"

And feeling the pressure of the small white hand in his, Poor Piper fancied himself richer than though a thousand twenty-dollar bills were lying in his pockets.

The night air was nippingly cold when he stepped into the street. Overhead the stars twinkled brighter because of the New Year. And Poor Piper, looking up at the heavens, bethought him of the hazel eyes of Mattie Haskins, and muttered to himself.

"Hang the hat and gloves!"

THE YEAR.

A Drama in Four Acts and Twelve Tableaux.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.
BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

"They came like shadows, so depart."

The century wanes olden, but the years
Repeat themselves in sorrows, smiles and tears;
The curtain raised reveals no act sublime
Not often pictured on the stage of Time.
Nothing is new. The scene rolls along,
Shadows of former selves in history and song.
Virtue still fronts the vices as of yore,
With bucklered ægis as by Minerva bore.
War rears its head. Peace floats a white-winged dove;
Mercy forgives and Wrath is tamed by Love.
Through all the cycles, through the starry light,
Since Time's first waves broke on Creation's shore,
And inky chaos caught the glory bright
Of rosy morn and evening's *starry light*;
Since man, "the paragon of animals," first trod
The flowery carpet of the Eden sod,
Second to God—above all other things,
With attributes of angels, wanting only wings;
Since stained and cursed the Earth with brother's
(The tiny drops that soon should roll a flood) [blood,
And envy, malice, jealousy were given,
Fostered by hell and ever mourned in heaven;
The dragon-teeth (the sown, would banish peace,
Know not uprooting—evermore increase—
The upas-seed, widespread, whose poisoned breath
Should blight all life; earth, the curse of death!—
Since woman, glorious in her sinless smile,
Was charmed to listen to the serpent's guile,
History has run the same, the self-same fears,
The self-same passions, and the self-same tears;
The self-same love, remodeled on the old,
The age of iron and the youth of gold;
As o'er the world rolls through the realms of space
The giant athlete in the lengthy race,
As centuries back, ere iconoclast Time as now
Had plowed a furrow on Creation's brow.

So with the years. The tragedy is played,
The curtain draws, the actors are arrayed
Just as of yore; the footlights flashing warm
The lightning's blaze; the fingers of the storm
Touch the dread thunder organ, and there rings
Music that more than dwarfs all earthly things.
The scenes are shifted, now anear, now far,
In majesty of cloud and sun and star,
Colored and flecked and gilded are unrolled
In matchless tints of violet, crimson, gold.
With mystic changes that can ne'er be told.

But still the drama bears the olden name,
The four acts (the seasons) ever are the same,
And actors come and go—the twelve, all told.
Of months, are but the reproduction of the old;
Alike in face, in dress, in passions, on they pass,
Basing their shadows on the mimic glass!
Swift in each other's footsteps, mirth or rage,
Or ice or fire, they tread the yearly stage,
And play their parts, to nature ever true—
Then step aside to rest, and enter in the new.

And so fresh actors once again appear,
To play their parts in drama of the year;
To "strut and fret" their hour, to wail or roar,
Then make an exit and be seen no more.
The Old has gone. "See where it steals away!"
The New has come—it is its natal day—
The world is ringing with wild mirth and glee,
The Prompter's call is heard, and enters

January.

Clad in garments of snow, with a crown of ice,
The King of the Winter stalks forth;
His hair is as white as the rime of the sea,
And his breath is the mist of the North;
His cheeks are cracked, as in pitiless rage
He revels in his wrath or fear; [storm
And he shivers "acold," when the, "foul fiend" of
Drives him on in his part of "LEAR."

February.

Just but changeful, there next steps forth
A man defiant and brave,
With passions strong that were ever swept
On the crests of Jealousy's wave;
Loving and fond, but with hot heart strung
So no rival could share his bliss—
"OTHELLO," the Moor, whose life-lamp went out,
Content to "die on a kiss."

March.

Then bluff old "FALSTAFF," burly "Sir John,"
Who "larded the lean earth," alack!
And to a smallest quantum of bread ever craved
The same will diminish or lack;
Who routed "the men in buckram," but
Was routed, and loudly roared,
If the "Page" is true, when in basket bruised
He was cajoled by "sweet Mistress Ford!"

April.

Then soft as the gliding of Summer cloud,
As the breath of a violet blue,
Comes the fair "OPHELIA," now smiles, now tears,
With rosemary, fennel and rue.
A beautiful blending of sorrow and mind,
With fantastic garlands crowned,
No "pit of clay" for "such guest is meet"—
But "alas! then she is drowned!"

May.

As the breath of the flavoring hawthorn,
As the perfume of new-mown hay,
As the glimmering sheen of the starlight,
As the eve of the Summer-day,
As the odor of wildwood violets,
Stealing faintly to us on the wind,
Comes and dances away regretted
The beautiful fay "ROSALIND."

June.

Then the Queen of the Roses appeareth,
When the sky and the air are song,
When love the burden of zephyrs
That honey-sweet, steal along;
When earth is fairest and brightest,
When all in bloom,
And our hearts wear the deepest mourning—
"JULIET" sleeps in the "Capulets' tomb."

July.

Then comes the glorious bloom of the Lotos
From the sensuous, dreaming Nile,
Who could the name and pride of a Cæsar,
And Antony chain with a smile;
Who for Love and to Love gave beauty—
Heart ripened 'neath burning skies—
"CLEOPATRA," queen, sorceress, goddess,
Flower of passion that never dies!

August.

In the russet garb of the Autumn,
With the sober chaplet it weaves,
When the trees bend with golden fruitage,
And fields bristle with bearded sheaves,
Comes "PORTIA" to whisper of Mercy,
Of Charity, "dropping as dew
From heaven above to the place beneath,"
To claim justice against "the Jew."

September.

As the ripened grape on the hillside,
The perfection of fruit and flower,
When the rifle is waking the echoes,
And lovers seek forest-bower;
When the maiden's trout is striking,
And the brown-plumed partridge is found,
Rides "DIANA," the queen-royal of plenty,
The goddess of hunter and hound.

October.

Tinged with the shadows of sadness,
With hues of sables, and brave,
With mind tormented by spectre,
Uneasily flitting from grave;
With "The king's father!" the burden
That ever is crowding his brain,
Comes "HAMLET," the Poet's sweet dreams,
The Prince and the "royal Dane."

November.

Treacherous, crafty, vindictive,
Aspiring and not to be crossed,
With hands deeply steeped in murder,
And soul that was passion-tossed;
Frightened by sleeping visions,
Too conscious ceaselessly yield
To mortal power, "RICHARD"
Rides "White Surrey" again to the field.

December.

Hark! That solemn and ghostly knocking
That "ne'er can wake Duncan" again—
The secret nod of "the stars and the kings"
That "sear eye-balls" as molten rain—
Tell of "Thane of Glamis" and "Cawdor,"
Of "Macbeth," mad ambition and strife—
But who's dwarfed by the greater majesty,
Mind and nerve of his queenly wife.

The drama's over and the curtain falls—
Hushed the music in Time's ghostly halls;
Each part is played, each act, and o'er the scene
The dusty grave-clothes of the sexton—Past!
Another year is graven on the rock of Time—
Its misery written or joy or crime;
Another year, but new ones still will rise
To burn and blazon 'neath the centuries' skies.
Twin-brothers all, their race to run and score
Their deeds of greatness on this "blither shore,"
Till time and tide and earthly tragedy are o'er.

CECILE CARME.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY GILBERT GARNER.

One sultry afternoon in July, 1869, I alighted at the placid village of Lesmeray, on the line of the Southwestern Railway, a few leagues below Blois. My coach-and-four had been heralded, for a carriage with the Niort coat-of-arms on the panel stood in waiting near the unpretentious little station. The coachman, though gray and bent with age—being probably an old family relic—was manifestly a most alert and discriminating fellow; for, no sooner had he spied me, when I, with at least a score of other folks, descended upon the platform, than his features brightened with recognition, and, greeting me deferentially, he ushered me into the vehicle. The coach lumbered through a fair, undulating landscape, and in twenty-five minutes we arrived at the picturesque Chateau Niort, which lay about two miles from the village, on a gently-sloping eminence crowned with a thick grove of trees.

I presented my letter of introduction to Madame De Niort, who extended me an urbane welcome. A domestic conducted me to the room allotted for my use, and half an hour after I dined with my hostess, who warmed perceptibly towards me whilst speaking of her idolized son, whom I had just quitted in Paris.

I had made the acquaintance of the Chevalier Auguste De Niort, captain in the twenty-second infantry regiment of the line, about a month before. Our acquaintance speedily ripened into a close friendship, if an intimacy springing from a common bent-for pleasure and a like pursuit of diversion in company deserved that title. We were both twenty-fourth year, and had left New York in April previous with the intention of making an extended tour in Europe. De Niort was thirty-one or two, and thoroughly a man of the world. He was not handsome, but most elegant in bearing, and there was a fascination in his manner infinitely more potent than mere physical beauty. At times I was inclined to suspect that there was not a little evil and unscrupulousness of character masked by that fair address; but he had an irresistible way of putting my misgivings to flight whenever I, by word or look, betrayed their existence. Cloyed with the pleasures of the capital, I began to long for rest and relaxation in some fresh, tranquil spot, far away from its lotus-like influences. Auguste suggested a visit to his estate near Lesmeray, and, after some pressing, I assented. He could not accompany me at the time on account of his military duties, but promised to follow and join me in about a week, when he would be able to obtain a leave of absence. Thus it happened that I came to the Chateau Niort.

The repast ended, Madame De Niort led me through the numerous halls and chambers of the ancient structure, after which we strolled through the environs, whose beauties and objects of interest the affable old lady sedulously pointed out to me. Back of the chateau was a splendid park, along whose farther edge wound a footpath leading to the river. We had paused here, when my attention was suddenly arrested by a girl, walking within a few feet of us. Turning her head, she beheld Madame and myself, and, as it appeared to me, she slightly started. Dropping a graceful curtsey, she said respectfully:

"Good-day, madame."

I gazed at the girl with surprise and admiration, for she was wonderfully pretty. She was hardly more than seventeen, and was rather small, but her figure was of exquisite outline and bespoke vigor and exuberant vitality. Her eyes and hair were jet black; her skin, though browned by the sun, was clear and velvety, and a brilliant color glowed in her cheeks. Her short peasant dress was of homely make and material, but tidy and trim.

My cicerone returned the girl's salutation rather coldly, I thought, and averted her face. The lassie scrutinized me a moment curiously, though shyly, then tripped away hurriedly down the path to the Loire.

"Who is this bonny maid?" I asked of Madame De Niort.

"Her name is Cecile Carme. She dwells yonder in the cottage which you see under the willows close by the river. Her father, Gaspard Carme, is a fisherman."

We returned to the chateau, and madame left me. I had no inclination, however, for remaining within doors whilst the scenery was so lovely and the atmosphere so balmy without. Moreover, it was scarcely five o'clock. So again I issued forth for a ramble. I zig-zagged about aimlessly for nearly half an hour, when anon I found myself in the secluded path behind the park.

Sauntering in the direction of the pretty white cottage on the bank of the Loire, I suddenly discovered Cecile gathering flowers along the hedges. I was close upon her ere she saw me.

"Oh, monsieur!" she exclaimed in confusion.

"Pardon me, Cecile, for intruding," I said. "If you'll give me a flower I'll go away again."

"Oh, you can have as many as you want, monsieur," replied the girl, laughing—"and you may stay, too."

She thrust a tuft of her choicest flowers into my hand in spite of my remonstrances. I thanked her and paid her with a compliment, whereat her face became suffused with blushes and smiled.

"Monsieur is staying at the chateau?" she queried after a while, hesitatingly.

"Yes, by invitation of my friend the Chevalier Auguste, who will also be here in a week."

"So monsieur is a friend of the chevalier?" said Cecile eagerly. "And he will be here in a week?"

We launched into an animated chat, and in twenty minutes I had established myself on an excellent footing with the charming little fisher-maiden. Delightful adventure! sweet idyl! I thought, when suddenly I was startled by a deep, harsh voice:

"Cecile!" it called.

I looked up and beheld a man of middle age, clad in rough, humble garb, standing several rods away, and gazing towards us with frowning mien. His face was by no means low or ill-looking, but there was something in its expression that reminded me of the *sans-culottes* I had seen in paintings illustrative of the Reign of Terror. It was the visage of a Santerre.

"My father!" ejaculated Cecile, quickly withdrawing her hand from mine. "I must go, monsieur, but—*au revoir!*"

She went away with Gaspard Carme. I retraced my steps to the chateau.

After this I saw Cecile every day. I soon penetrated her character, and it revealed to me a charming mixture of incongruous traits. She was a trifle vain and coquettish, but modest and perfectly innocent; affectionate, though gay; quick-witted, yet trusting and impulsive. At times, too, I thought I detected a latent fire and passion in her nature that it might be imprudent to rouse. She seemed to like, even to seek, my society, and I was fairly infatuated with her beauty, vivacity and artless *mindauderie*. Happy dupe that I was! How could I have been so blind not to see that she was constantly plying me about Auguste De Niort?

On the afternoon of the sixth day after my arrival I was standing near the outer border of the park, engaged in a delicious flirtation with Cecile, when suddenly an ironical laugh fell upon my ears, in unpleasant proximity. I wheeled about and beheld Auguste De Niort.

"So it was for this sort of thing you fled sinful Paris and retired into the country?" said he tantalizingly. "Really, my friend, when I granted you an unlimited warren on my domain, I did not mean to include the pretty fisher-girl in the *carte blanche*. Pray leave that dainty game to me."

Ignoring his badinage, I greeted him with as much cordiality and composure as the situation would allow. Cecile, abashed and vexed, started to run away.

"What? No welcome for me, Cecile, *ma bonneamie*?"

The girl stopped, and Auguste went after her and took her hand. He spoke to her, and, judging from her looks, she was readily mollified. I noticed something in his air partaking of both tenderness and triumph, and Cecile looked up into his face with a heightened color and peculiarly eager and confiding gaze. The scales now dropped from my eyes, and I felt like clubbing myself.

They talked for five minutes, perhaps, and then Cecile went away. The chevalier came to me, and we were both disconcerted. He was the first to recover himself. Advancing, with a smile, he proffered his hand to me and said cordially:

"This is a delightful surprise, dear friend. When did you return to Paris?"

I hesitated an instant, then relunctantly took his hand. We commenced a conversation on ordinary topics, which soon flagged, the strain being too great for the situation. To make our discourse somewhat more interesting, I abruptly asked:

"What of Cecile Carme?"

"Oh," he said with a forced laugh, "I really don't know. Eight months ago my regiment was ordered to Cherbourg for garrison duty. I made that an occasion for breaking with her. I had tired of her long before. I have not seen her since. The regiment returned to Paris yesterday, en route for the Army of the Rhine. We depart to-morrow to take the field."

"Do you think Cecile returned home?"

"Morbleau! no, no. She knew her father too well for that. Gaspard Carme is relentless as Fate."

"Aye, monsieur le capitaine—'tis well you know it!" exclaimed a deep, manly voice at our elbows. The tones made us start. We both turned quickly, and recoiled on beholding Gaspard Carme.

Yes, it was the fisherman; but now he wore the almost emblematical blouse and cap of the Paris workingman, and already faded and frayed. It was evident he had been in the city for some time. He had folded his arms upon his breast; his face was pale and marked with lines I had not noticed there before; his eyes, fixed rigidly upon the chevalier, seemed to smolder with hidden fires.

"I have waited for this meeting twelve months, Monsieur De Niort. Now, answer me, what have you done with my daughter. Where is Cecile?"

Auguste returned Carme's look unflinchingly. A brief pause ensued, and then he replied, with disdainful *hauteur*:

"I don't know—on the *pave*, I imagine."

The heartless answer transformed Gaspard Carme. His suppressed fury burst its bonds, he panted for breath, and frothed at the mouth.

"Dastardly scoundrel!" he vociferated, quickly drawing a pistol and cocking it. "Accursed thief, you have robbed me of my daughter. You have branded her with infamy, and now you dare laugh over your hellish work. Die, hound of an aristocrat!"

He leveled the weapon at Auguste's head, and fired. But a small, white hand had suddenly clutched the fisherman's arm, and diverted the aim. The bullet merely tore the gilt bullion from the chevalier's cap.

"Father, father! for the love of Heaven forbear."

It was Cecile who thus supplicated. Auguste, Gaspard, myself, all were confounded by her sudden presence. She was attired in scarlet, and gaudy jewels were on her neck and hands. She was still beautiful, but the sweet light of innocence no longer beamed from her face. Close by her side stood a handsome but rakish-looking student, whose arm she had just dropped.

The flash and detonation caused a sudden lull in the amusements. The *sergents de ville* hastily approached and sternly bade the fisherman, who stood with the pistol still smoking in his hand.

"What is the matter here?" demanded one.

"That man has attempted my life!" responded Auguste, pointing to Carme with a vengeful glance. "Arrest him!"

The officers instantly seized Gaspard. Poor Cecile sprang to the chevalier's side, grasped his arm and frantically implored:

"No, no, Auguste, spare him! For the sake of the love I still bear you, be merciful! He is my father, and remember what he has had to provoke him to this act. Do not be his accuser, Auguste, beloved. Speak to those men, and tell them to release him!"

The nobleman looked frigidly down into the girl's wildly appealing eyes, and rudely shook off her grasp, uttering the simple word:

"*Canaille!*"

Cecile shrank away, and regarded Auguste with a dazed stare. Gaspard, giving her an annihilating look, burst forth with the words:

"What! You dare plead for me—with *him*? You have the hardihood to insult me thus? And you love him yet, you say? Great God! what an abandoned wretch you must be to fling this shame into your father's face! My maledictions on you and him!"

Gaspard was led away by the police and thrown into prison. On the succeeding day Auguste De Niort left for Metz. I lost sight of Cecile.

* * * * * * *

That stupendous war commenced, and I remained in Paris to watch its progress. The Germans, winning battle after battle, pushed with startling rapidity into the heart of France, and finally circled the capitol with that terrible cordon which, like a Titanic boa-constrictor, constantly tightened its fatal folds about its prey. Paris surrendered, and soon thereafter the red flag of the Commune flaunted on its walls and spires; and still I remained, fascinated by the marvel of passing events. Frenchmen were now pitted against Frenchmen—the vast, undisciplined hordes of Paris against the trained battalions of Versailles. The fearful, internecine struggle had lasted two months ere McMahon's army succeeded in forcing an entrance into the city, and here every inch of its advance was obstinately contested. The insurgents saw that their case was hopeless, and then ensued those scenes of barbarity and horror almost unparalleled in history. Infuriated women and children fought at the sides of men behind the barricades, and incendiaries of both sexes, equipped with cans of petroleum, stalked fearlessly about in doing their atrocious work.

About noon on Wednesday, the memorable 24th of May, 1871, I ventured forth from my lodging in the Rue St. Honore, impelled by my irrepressible curiosity. I sallied into the Rue de Rivoli, and found that the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal and the Chatelet Theatre were in flames, and smoke was beginning to issue from the windows of the magnificent Hotel de Ville, near which an immense barricade had been erected. I posted myself behind one of the pillars of an arcade, and watched the bands of maddened Communists pursuing their work of rapine and devastation. The barricade opposite the Bride d'Arcole, and contiguous to the Hotel de Ville, was in a ferment of activity, an attack being momentarily expected at that point.

Suddenly arose the cry of alarm:

"They are coming! The cursed Versaillists are at hand! All to the barricade!"

My attention was now riveted by the sight of a man running along within a few

"NO SALARY—NO GHOST."*

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY FRANK DUMONT.

He'd left his trunk and satchel
With landlords on the route;
His shoes could last no longer—
His toes were peeping out;
Both cheeks and eyes grew hollow,
He refused his tea and toast,
Did naught but chase the manager,
In hopes to see the Ghost.

While he kept on "expecting,"
Each day he's seedier grew;
His garments hung in tatters,
And he mended them with glue;
He begged to play in tragedies;
In despair he'd often boast
That if but cast for Hamlet
He'd surely see the Ghost.

He loved to read ghost stories
In the monthly magazines;
He'd tremble at grim phantoms
He saw behind the scenes;
He'd search for haunted houses,
That seemed to please him most—
For that would be his only chance
To see the looked-for Ghost.

* The "Ghost" is the name given to the salary which is expected and often "comes not."

EILY'S GHOST.

When I say that a sheep-dog, a fat little whelp, and a whole family of chickens frequently partook of my morning meal, and that some geese, headed by a patriarchal-looking gander, stood at the door and gazed at the banquet, it will be inferred that my quarters in part of August and all September were in a locality somewhat removed from civilization and the beaten track of tourists. The cottage was distinguished from all others in the district by its name of "the slated house;" but, like most others, it had its clay door, its grateless ingle, whence the ruddy peat sent forth heat and fragrance, its smoke escaping at its will, either by the chimney or through the doorway, after having lingered lovingly about the blackened rafters; its "kist" bed, its foot-square diamond-paned windows, and, above all, its witch-repelling bent sickles. The little place lacked many of the comforts which fashion has deemed to be necessary to existence; but it was healthy; for it was free of fickle goddess, and frequently deserts the sheltered mansion for the hind's hut on the wintry moor—and health-giving was the breeze which, after sweeping over miles of purple heather and pale-green moss, along the

"—— lone glen of green brecken,
Wi' the burn stealing under the long yellow broom,"

and through the dark fir-woods, crept into the little cottage, and brought on its wings the odor of innumerable flowers.

The old woman—in whose eyes there was a gleam of good humor, and upon whose bronzed face years of peasant life had left but few traces—had not had a day's sickness in her life, though forty years had passed since her first-born was carried through the little doorway to the distant hillside chapel to be christened; and her husband who then stepped so proudly by her side still marches sturdily over the heathery moors up to the Fairy Castle as though sixty years had not whitened his hair, and his head had not been bowed over the graves of his sons and daughters, who from distant towns returned to the mountain cottage to die, and to be laid to sleep with the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" in the sun-and-wind-kissed God's-acre gleaming on the hillside.

If the cottage lacked luxuries, the view from its doorway was like a glimpse of Fairyland—Tibradden and Glendoo, purple with sheets of heather, and Kilmashogue, usually sullen in its barren ruggedness, seeming to smile as the sun's rays fell upon a clump of browning bracken or golden gorse; while in the valley, far beneath the little fold in front, the stream, fed by numberless rivulets, rippled away to the sea, a dusty road crossing it by a weird-looking farm-house with a clump of black-looking pines, and then winding away round the mountain. The little river —for so it was called—could easily be forded anywhere in the vale; and over its clear waters hung lovely bells of the flower in which, according to Wordsworth,

"Bees that soar for bloom
High as the highest peak of Furness fells"

will "murmur by the hour"—the fox-glove (folks' or fairies' glove)—a somewhat unusual flower at such an altitude, but a suitable plant for a locality still haunted by fays and feorin. By the sides of the rivulets, too, were patches of the *fiorin (A Alba)*, one of God's providence grasses, growing at any height, insensible to extremes of heat and cold, wet or drought, coming before other grasses appear, and after their exhaustion, and beloved of cattle.

Grand in its loneliness and full of sublimity was the scene when the sun sank behind Tibradden, and the peak of *Sliabh-na-goil*, the lovely hue of which had throughout the day been skimmering through a thin haze, suddenly put on a roseate robe, too bright and beautiful to last, and then slowly faded into night; when mountain after mountain lost its s[hape] in the dying light, and seemed to loom up he[avily] into the darkness, out of which came the myste[rious] whisper of the pine-woods, sounding like the f[ar] voice of many waters, the hushed wash of an unseen, weird ocean, restless with the secret of its unburied dead.

One night I was alone, watching the moods of Nature, listening to her sweet, sad music, the plaintive minor-key harmonies so suggestive of change and seeming death, looking for the coming of the hosts of heaven, Diana and her attendant nymphs—the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots and the angels"—for the laborers had reached their homes, and the children were huddled in bed, and, but for the sharp monotone of the wind's whisper through the fir-wood, the occasional, subdued yelp of a dog, and the faint tinkle of a sheep-bell, all would have been still as the face of the dead.

Slowly over the *Sliabh-na-goil* rose the pallid moon; here and there a trembling star peeped out from her vantage-ground; and gradually one by one the huge, shapeless masses stood out against the sky and assumed their old forms. Tibradden Glendoo and Kilmashogue once more; a flood of glory swept down their rugged, weather-beaten breasts, and faintly visible was the purple of the heather and the golden-yellow of the solitary cornfield, backed by the peat-mosa, with its little stacks of drying turf, which in the dim light looked like stones in a black and haunted graveyard, where no tears were ever shed or grass grew.

Surely, thought I, it is not to be wondered at that the dwellers on these mountain-sides should people the gloomy glens and gorges, the fearsome fir forests, the moors and morasses, with beings of another order, with *thigha, sheeog, banshee*, and "good people," for even in the moonlight the place is weird enough; but in Winter, when in the darkness the snow swirls about the little window, the frozen hail is dashed against the door, and the wild blast tears the few withered leaves from the mountain ash at the gable, the wailing wind must sound like the voice of the *bocheentha* with its warning of death.

Thinking thus, I saw a dark object coming towards me from the crooked path on the side of Tibraddeen, and for a moment my heart beat a little faster; but as the figure approached, instead of a grizzly'giant from the cairn, I recognized a well-known human form.

"Is that Andy?"

"Begorra, an' it's meself it is."

"What has you up the mountain, Andy? I thought everybody feared to be out of doors at this hour."

"Sure, yer honor, I've been waitin' for a hawk comin' back to his nest on the giant's grave yonder, and it's better he'd be wid me nor murtherin' the weary birds. *Sha gu dheine*; but I'm afeard I'm bein' out wid yerself, though it is in the haunted *glounthaan* ye are."

"Haunted, is it, Andy? Here, fill your pipe, and, whatever the goblin may be, let us have the tale of it."

"Long life to yer honor, sure an' this is a trate," said Andy; and, as the smoke from the weed curled gracefully beneath the rim of his slouched hat, he commenced:

"It's forty year an' more sin' Jimmy Magrat wir married—the one of the finest colleens in Glencree, an' brought her home wid him to the t'atched cottage beyant the bridge. Sure 'twas himself was the proud man that day, for a purtier craypher never entered the valley nor Eily, wid her laughin' eyes; and many an achin' heart there wir acoorse ov her roguish look an her witchin' smile. Bedad, an' St. Kevin himself couldn't hav been unkindjto the loikes of her, the darlint; an' her voice, too, wir like the coolin' of wood-pigeon; an' when she would be singin' the *Pastheen Fion*, it's myself as would be after cryin' wid the swateness ov it.

"Well, they hadn't been at the cottage very long afoor a stranger came an' tuk up his lodgin' in old Molly's shebeen, at the end of the Divil's Gap yonther. He wir a wild-lookin' young man, wid a look on him as iv he'd lived in foreign parts, and there wir a dale o' wonntherin' who he was, and what it was he wir after; but he kept his own saycret, the folks for many a long year wondersome about strangers bein' informers and the like. Howiver, it wir soon found out as Eily knew him, but seem't unwillin' to cast her bright eyes on him when he foorct himself on her company in the yard afther Mass, and walkt alongside o' her an' Jimmy; and Jimmy didn't purtend to like him, nayther. Soon afther, sure enough, it laked out among the folks—for owd Molly had larnt it from the lad himself—that he and Eily wir from the same glen, an' had been weenies together, an' lovers too, afoor the lad wint to the Taste Ingies, an' as Eily had swopped rings wid him, an' wid the blessin' ov the clargy she'd wait for him, an' not change her life, not if he wir a hundred years bringin' back the fortin' he wir geoin afther.

"Musha, the poor lad hadn't been gone very long afoor Jimmy Magrat began pestherin' her wid waitin' for her ov a Sunday; an' 'what was his blarney an' his desateful tongue, an' the gossip ov the naybors, it warnt two years afoor their names were cried. It wir said, too, that Eily's father foorced her to resave Jimmy, for the lad she'd tied herself to on the beads wir but a sailor seekin' his fortin, an' Jimmy had four hastes, an' a pig or two, an' a bit o' land ov his own round his t'atched cottage, an' could cut a field ov wate wid anybody. Owd Molly said, too, as Dennis Callanan—for that wir the lad's name—had vowed that, though Eily had brukt her word wid him, he still loved the girl, an' her purty foot an' the dust she stepped on, an' he wouldn't lave the sight ov her till the money he'd arnt in the Ingles wir done, but he'd haant her an' reprooch her wid her desate to him.

"Sure an' afther that stoory got about thir, wir great anpleasantness wid Jimmy an' the colleen, an' by degrees they got a-quarrelin' about Denis; an' like enough, too, for he wir about the lanes day an' night, an' foorct hisself on Eily sowheer she wint. An' it wir said that one Sunday, when Jimmy didn't coo wid her to the chapel, for he'd had a dhrop o' the craythur the night afoor, Dennis overtuk her along the road an' would walk wid her, an' did walk wid her to her door, an' Jimmy lifthed his hand against her an' bated her. Arrah, an' afther that the poor thing changed entirely; her sperit was brukt, an' she no longer stepped out along the lane—for she'd the nateness to foor at sich-like sorrs a one ov us ever heeard her sing or laugh. Father Rooney, now wid the saints, tried to bring peace atween them, an' begged Dennis to take his blessin' an' goo away from wheer he wir doin' nothin' but sringin' sorrow and mischief, but the lad wouldn't goo.

"Afther a bit Jimmy got too fond entirely o' potheen, an' one evenin', when he had the dhrop in him, he went down to old Molly's, an' nothin' would keep him quiet but fightin' wid Dennis—for Dennis taantid him wid bein' struck the colleen—an' sure enough, big an' strong as Jimmy wir, the sailor gav' him a batin.'

"Well, betase o' this, no love wir wasted atween the two men, an' they tried to be out o' the way o' one another; for sither Father Rooney—rest his sowl!—had asked the latter to lave the valley and goo away to the Ingles again, he never went widin a mile o' the chapel Sunday or saint-day.

"One night, at the beginnin' o' Winter, ther wir Mick Mahoney's wake, beyant the cross-roads, and owd Molly went; for she wir a relation ov the did man's; an', as luck would have it—seein' the pity she tuk Dennis wid her. Sure enough, Jimmy and Eily went too, for half a scoore men an' women came from beyant the bridge. Things went but quare for a while; but afther Dennis had spook a few wds to the colleen, widout sayin' wid your lave or by your lave, he left the place widout havin' tasted a dhrop. Well, the folks got a bit merrier, an' sat Eily to sing 'Oosheen Dorr' but she tuk a dale o' persuadin', and Jimmy jumpt up and said, says he: 'An' mebbi ye'd like the chap fray the Ingles to ax ye?' Wid which the poor crayter beginned the song, but bruk down in the middle an' set off a-cryin'. Well, some of the min blamed Jimmy for spaykin' to the colleen ov her in that way, for she wir a good poor thing; an' though the mourners struck up the 'Keenthechann,'* the gatherin' wirn't a happy one, an' two or three ov the wimmin wanted to lave: an' Eily said she'd go wid 'em as far as the bend, wheer she would be but a few minutes across the river to her cottage. Sure enough they left, for Jimmy wir still bad-tempert, and said she could go wheer she liked; so the men stopped with him to finish the potheen. Well, the boys got noisy over the dhrink, and one ov 'ems wir botherin' Jimmy about the batin' the sailor had guv him; till Jimmy got up and laft the house, sayin' he'd find Dennis wheresomedever he wir, an' murther him entirely. He'd a dhrop in him, but it wir light when he left, an', as he knew every stone on the road, no notice wir took ov him.

"Two or three hours afther this he wir back wid marks ov blood on his face an' clothes, an' sober enough, but lookin' as if he sin a *fetch*; an' he said he found Dennis an' bated him well, but that he'd bin home, an' Eily warnt there. One ov the min said as mebbi Eily had gone wid the wimmin folk for a gossip, an' if Jimmy had wanted her he should have gone to the cottages. Upon this nothin' would shnit Jimmy but he must goo in sarch ov her; but he axed the did man's son Mike to go wid him, an' accordingly off they started. Mike said 'at afther that Jimmy wir contrary, an' wouldn't goo the narest way to the cottages beyant the bridge, though the night had turnt wet an' stormy, but astid o' followin' the footpath on the bog an' over the steppin'-stones at the river by the cottages, he struck off on the high road. Nuthin' could be larnt ov the colleen, however. an' Mike suggested as mayhap Jimmy's fratement ov hir had hurted her, an' she'd started off over the mountain to her father's holding in Glencree. Jimmy got in a rage wid this, an' asked Mike if he'd goo wid him to the Divil's Gap to see is Dennis wir there. That time they wint by the path, and when they reached the shebeen they found owl Molly smokin' her dudheen by the sod o' turf, but no Dennis theer, an' Molly said she hadn't sin the face ov him sin he left the wake. 'Mebbe,' says she, an' happen it's yerself, Jimmy Magrat, shouldn't wonder if yez never get a glance o' this colleen again, the saint between us an' harm, afther lifthin yer hand agin her, the darlint.'

"Well, Jimmy tuk very pale with her narashun, an' wantit to pacify her wid havin' some potheen, but Molly said niver a dhrop o' the craythur or a mouthful o' male should he get under her thatch, so the pair o' them left the shebeen and made the bist o' their the cottage, an' sure, widout a word o' welcome, Jimmy went in, an' laft Mike to get home to the farm where the did man lay in his coffin.

"Well, sur, sure enough next morning a gossoon went down to the steppin'-stones afther pinkeens an' tatgred into the fir-wood, where he came upon the body of Eily lying just widin the stone-fence beneath a clump o' bracken, an' he ran up the hill an' home, scared with the sight of her. When the people wint to the place it was seen that the poor colleen had been trailed from the steppin'-stones an' over the wall into the wood. Fanny Magrat, who fetched, an' sure enough he wir found in the cottage, wid the dudheen in his mouth, just as if the craythur warnt missin'; an' when he rayched the wood, widout givin' a look at the poor thing he said as Dennis had murthered her, for he'd heeart him at the wake pestherin' her an' axin' her to lave home wid him, but she'd trayted the villin wid scorn.

"Musha, but it seems likely enough, the folks said, an' the murthered Eily wir carried to the nearest cabin. Not a word could be learned o' Dennis far or near, an' the fowks said he'd made his way to the say, an' had started again for the Ingles. The did man said as Eily had been struck down into the water, an' afther she'd been drownded the murtherer had dragged her into the field an' over the stone fence into the fir-wood. Sure an' ther wir a mystihery over it, for the naybors didn't like to say as Dennis, such a quiet poor lad as he wir, had kilt her.

"Afther Eily wir buried in the old graveyard, Jimmy Magrat lived a desarted life in his cottage, smookin' an' drinkin' the day through, an', instid o' tryin' to make his sowl, never goin' to mass, an', what was moor noticed, never venturin' out even into the haggart after sunset.

"In a while he parted wid his bit o' land an' his stock, an' set off to Ameriky, an' not a word's bin heeard on him since."

"And Dennis?"

"Ah, sur, sure an' I'm comin' to it. About a year afther Jimmy had left, the gorse wir fired an' a skelpin' wir found, an' round the neck ov it wir a bit ov wid a ring fastened to it, an' Dennis' old from beyant Kilakee swoor it wir the lovely had swapped wid his lad when he went to the Ingles. I'm no scholard myself, yer honor, an' can't explain it to the loikes o' ye, but the doother said as Dennis too had been struck down an' murthered, an' trailed up the heather."

"And does Eily haunt the glen, Andy?"

"Dennis an' Eily, yer honor; an' it's said by those who have seen it that every night they pass along here by wheer wir sittin', an' down the hillside an' as far as the steppin' stones yonther. But the blessed saints protect us, they're yon!" and Andy convulsively grasped my hand in his and gazed wildly along the road.

Two white objects as of mist were visible in the moonlight, came nearer, passed us so closely that I was chilled by them, then seemed to swirl down the footpath along the end of the fir-wood, and vanished at the stepping-stones.

What they were I know not, and probably never will know on this side the boundary stream; but I dare say the skeptical reader will smile in the belief that the phantoms were the creation of a disordered nervous system, unusually excited by the story of the murder and the weird surroundings of the scene, and that my nerves of vision being affected, I saw merely what fancy suggested.

I can only assert that I never was in better health in my life; that clear-sighted and clear-headed Andy first perceived the figures, which for some time were in the moonlit road at a distance from the shade of the pine-wood; and that as they passed I not only gazed upon them, but also felt their presence, cold as though a dense rain-cloud had encircled us.

Whatever they were, we rapidly made our way to the little cottage, with its mountain ash and bent sickle; and, as we hurried through the heather, Andy solemnly assured me that we two had seen Eily and Dennis.

*Funeral-song in praise of the dead, sung by paid mourners.

HOW TIGER JIM ESCAPED.

Old Job Dawson had been duly elected to fill the responsible position of a Justice of the Peace, and this was the first case which had demanded his attention. Job was a veteran mountaineer, and had lived in the shadow of the lofty peaks, hunting, trapping, and fighting Indians, to use his own words, "since Adam wer a kid." In that rough country an accusation of a great crime against anyone is but a forerunner of a "hanging bee," and a trial even is seldom thought of. But in the present instance a wild "cuss," who had been frequenting the settlements, had appropriated a "broncho" (Indian pony) belonging to a neighboring ranchman, and had been pursued, captured, and brought back. Old Job was summoned to try the culprit, and a spot in a rocky gulch near the 'Squire's cabin was selected as the site for the investigation. A motley crowd of hunters, trappers, miners, and ranchers had assembled. Some were lying upon the ground and others sitting upon the rocks, all anxiously awaiting the 'Squire's coming. Job soon came from the direction of his cabin, and with a dignified air seated himself upon a boulder, took off his bear-skin cap, and said:

"Now, Tiger, yer under oath, an' ev'ry time yer speak yer want ter hit the bull's-eye. Did you nip thet hoss?"

"Wall, Uncle Job, there's no use o' lyin' about it, an' I'll tell you jist how it war. Las' night, you know, thar war a jamboree over to Al Wilkins' ranch in Miller's gulch, an' I war thar. Al had been to Laramie City an' got a keg o' good old budge, an' we all got purty full. Arter the dancin' war over I pulled out fur Bowles' ranch, whar I'm hangin' out, an' as I was staggerin' down round Mountain Cat Hill I runs onto the broncho that war pickated out in the grass, an' I war jist drunk enough to mount him an' lite out. I know I'm goin' to swing fur it, an' I'll dis game too. I aint woth a cuss anyway, an' if it warn't fur my good old mother back in the States (here the tears began to roll down his bronzed cheeks), who never closes her eyes 'thout prayin' fur God to send me back to her, I'd laugh at death, an' help yer to fix the rope; but when I think of that darlin' old soul I get weaker'n a wounded antelope. I tell ye, fellers, I've been a tuff cuss ever sense I struck out for these mount'ins, and I s'pose the world'll be better 'thout me in it. My old mother'll suffer, I know that, fur I'm her only kid, an' hev sent her every ounce o' dust that I could spare, an' it's all she's had to live on. She's bin a good 'un to me. God bless her, an' I'm sorry I hev'nt lived so's I can camp with her up thar (raising his tearful eyes toward Heaven), and, boys, won't some o' ye write to her—Tom Kirk thar knows whar she lives—an' tell her I got led out by an injun, or pegged out nat'rally? For God's sake, don't let her know I war strangled. The news 'ud kill her. But then I'll cheese this gab or you'll think I'm weakening, and the man don't live as can scare Tiger Jim. Elevate me, boys, jist as quick as yer please. I'm ready when you are."

During this recital Jim's eyes were filled with tears, and a close observer would have detected silent weeping on all sides. The magic word "mother!" had awakened tender recollections in the breasts of every one of these hardy mountaineers. Men who could face death in any shape without a particle of feeling did not try to hide their tears at the mention of that sacred name, *mother!* How sweet it sounded in their ears! It carried them back to the happy days in the past when they were blessed with the love of parents, before the insatiable thirst for gold had led them into these mountain wilds. Not a word was spoken for a few seconds, and then old Job drew his horny hand across his watery eyes and said, in a husky voice:

"Tige, ye w'udn't break an oath, w'ud ye?"

"No, Job Dawson, not for friend or foe. Thar aint a boy in the hills as can say thet Jim ever went back on even his given word. I'm a rough 'un, an' do sum mitey wicked things; but when I say a thing ye can gamble every dollar you've got on it bein' straight."

"Wall, Tige, we had intended to swing ye, an' ye deserve swingin'; but I can't git rid o' that 'mother' chinnin' ye give us. I 'spect the old lady's set her heart on seein' ye agin, an' is wearing her old eyes out a-lookin' for ye. I've got an old mother myself, an' tho' I hevn't not eyes on her hence 'fo her picter's right hyar in my heart, an' its a pleadin' fur your old 'ooman, Tige. It's rough, Tige, rough, an'—lemme see—yes, darned if I don't du it. Jack, cut them ar strings so's he can git his han's loose. Thar, thet's it. Now, Tige, hold up your right hand, an', if ever ye swore strong, do it now. Do you swar by the great God, an' yer blessed old mother, that ye this Court discharges ye ye'll lite right out fur the States, an' go hum to the old lady an' luv her an' comfort her as long as she stays out o' heaven? Do ye swar to this, Tige, before Almighty God an' this Court?"

"I do, Job, an' thar's my fist on it. Put 'er thar. I swar it, an'll pull stakes rite off."

"Then ye're released on them terms, an' the boys'll help ye git yer traps down to the station; but mind, I tell ye, Tige, of yer ever caught in the hills again ye'll go up a tree. Fellers, the court's over, an' the prisoner discharged."

And Big Comanche Bill, who stood back in the crowd, drew his pistol and said:

"Amen! and any snoozer that says Job's law aint level has got to fight me right hyar."—*Detroit Free Press.*

BASEBALL.

THE CENTENNIAL RULES.
FIFTH ARTICLE.

No amendment to the rules has worked more satisfactorily than that of giving the batsman a regular position to stand in, and marking out that position, as it was last season, as shown in the appended

RULE V.—THE BATTING DEPARTMENT.

THE BATSMAN'S POSITION.

SECTION 1.—The batsman's or striker's position shall be within a space of three feet wide, either side of the home base—six feet long by three feet wide, extending two feet in front and four feet behind the line of the home base, and with its nearest line distant one foot from the home base.

In this position the batsman can take a forward or backward step while about to strike a ball, he having six feet of space to make such movements in. His position is but three feet wide, and this should be the limit, as, were the space wider, he could stand so that his bat would not reach over the base were he to stand on the outer line; and by his being limited to a position not nearer than one foot from the base he is prevented from standing so close that a ball over the base could be thrown in the position to be fairly hit. By the rule as it is, therefore, the batsman is allowed ample space for all legitimate movements while about to strike at the ball, at the same time that he is prevented from standing unfairly close to the base or too far from it.

2. The batsmen must take their positions in the order in which they are named in the score book; and, after the third man out in the first inning, the first batsman in the succeeding inning shall be that batsman whose name follows that of the third man out in the previous inning.

The above has been changed from No. 4 to No. 2, as it is commonly used with position. Many questions are asked us season after season as to who is the next striker in the ensuing inning. We cannot conceive of a rule the wording of which can more plainly express its meaning than the above section, and yet it is one which occasions more queries in regard to its interpretation than any other. Suppose Brown, Jones, White, and Robinson are the first four strikers named in the score-book, and the first three are put out in succession; of course, Robinson is the first striker in the ensuing inning. Suppose, too, that Brown makes his third base on his hit-out of the first man at the bat—and that then Jones and White are put out on fly-catches, which keeps Brown at third; and that in attempting to run home on Robinson's hit the fielder who stops the ball from the latter's bat, instead of putting out Robinson by throwing to first base, throws the ball home and succeeds in putting out Brown at home base. In this case, Brown being third man out, Jones, who stands next to Brown in the order of striking, is the first man at the bat in the next inning. This has been the rule of play since the National Association of 1857 first adopted a regular code.

THE BATSMAN'S RIGHTS.

3. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat in his order of striking—unless by reason of illness or injury, or by consent of the captain of the contesting nine—shall be declared out, unless the error be discovered before a fair ball has been struck or a striker put out.

The order of this section has also been changed, as it applies particularly to the batsman's position, and it is well to connect the sections in their regular order of application as much as possible. The section is a very necessary one; for but for some such rule it would be a very easy matter in a close contest, and in an important position of a game, to allow a weak batsman to be unsportingly kept out, that a stronger one might go to the bat in his place. Suppose the score stands at 5 to 4, and the H Club have one to get to tie, and are at the bat in the ninth inning; and they have two men on the bases at second and third. In such a position a good hit would surely yield a run. But suppose the player whose turn is at the bat should be a batsman almost sure to go out, while the man following him is a good hitter; the point to play in such a case—were no such rule as the above in operation—would be to let the weak batsman be put out, that the following player might go to the bat. It is to prevent any such dodge as this that the section was introduced some seasons ago.

REFUSING TO STRIKE.

4. Any batsman refusing to take his position at the bat within three minutes after the umpire has called for the striker shall be declared out.

This section is equally necessary in preventing any unfair advantage being taken by one side or the other in a critical position; such, for instance, as the rapid approach of darkness, when it is a point for the batting side to make to delay the game as much as possible, which could readily be done were batsmen allowed to stand three feet in front of their positions. In other respects, too, is the section necessary, as the experience of past season's play has shown.

We now come to the sections which define fair and foul strikes.

A FAIR STRIKE.

5. The batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand within the lines of his position, *and, unless so standing he cannot fairly strike the ball.*

The above amendment simply sets out the definition of a fair strike more clearly. If one or both of his feet are outside either line of his position when "in the act of striking at the ball," the umpire must inflict the penalty as prescribed below.

FOUL STRIKES.

6. Should the batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, step outside the lines of his position, the umpire must call "foul strike," and such foul strikes shall put the batsman out. If a ball on which a strike has been declared be hit and caught—either fair or foul—*or if it be held at first base before the striker touches that base*, the striker shall be declared out. *But no base-running a base when such a strike has been called shall be put out, and such base-runner shall be privileged to return to the base he left when the ball was struck at.*

The amendment to this section is one which ought to have been made at the last convention—that is, in applying the rule as to put the batsman out on a foul strike if he hits the ball in such a way that it would have put him out had the hit been a fair strike. By the rule as it now reads, a batsman hitting a short ball to the pitcher or short-stop on a foul strike cannot be put out by the forwarding of the ball to first base, but only if it be caught "fair or foul." This is not fair. Certainly an unfair method of striking should not exempt the batsman from being put out in the same way as he would on a fair strike. It is quite proper, too, that base-runners should not be punished in any way for the act of the batsman in not striking fairly. Neither would it be right to allow them to run a base on such a strike, as in such cases there would be a multiplicity of foul strikes made for this very purpose. The rule as amended covers all the ground required, we think, and it should be adopted. The umpire is empowered to apply the penalty of calling "foul strike"—indeed, he must apply it, as it is not an optional matter at all—in all such cases as the following:

If the batsman stands nearer the home base than the one foot named in the rule, or if he stands farther from it than the outside line of his position, or if he steps either in front of the forward line or back of the rear line of his position, then the umpire must call "foul strike."

SPECIFYING BALLS.

7. The batsman shall be privileged to require the ball to be delivered by the pitcher "high" or "low," in which case the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball at the height called for. A "high ball" shall be one sent in by the pitcher above the waist of the batsman, but not higher than his shoulder, and a "low ball" shall be one sent in below the batsman's waist, but not lower than within one foot of the ground, and *in both instances* over the home base.

While it would be manifestly giving the pitcher too much of an advantage not to limit his delivery to such balls as are specified in the above rule, it would also be unjust to the batsman to oblige him to strike at every ball sent in over the base between one foot from the ground and the height of his shoulder, as some batsmen can no more strike with any good effect at a very low ball than others can effectively hit a high ball. The easiest ball to hit on the average is a "waist-high" ball, and this kind of ball strategic pitchers avoid sending in as much as possible, their point of play being to send high balls for batsmen who hit low, and vice versa. A ball waist high is easier to judge by the batsman than any other, and it is one which is best calculated to meet the batsman's bat and indicate them to come to the man stands erect. The object of the rules should be to give all due latitude for fair play both at the bat and in the delivery of the ball, while at the same time placing every obstacle in the way of tricks, dodges, or unfair and illegitimate methods of play. In carrying out this section it becomes the duty of the umpire to ask each batsman, as he comes to the bat, whether he wants a "high" or a "low" ball The batsman has the right to ask not for a "knee-high," or a "waist," or "shoulder-high" ball, but simply for a high or low ball, as described in the section.

FAILING TO CALL.

8. Should the batsman fail to call for a high or a low ball, in such case all balls sent in over the home-base, and not higher than the batsman's shoulder nor lower than one foot from the ground, shall be considered fair balls on which to call "strikes," when the batsman fails to strike at them, as referred to in section 7 of this game.

This section is necessary for the instruction of the umpire in such cases as its wording refers to. Of course, if the batsman can as readily strike at a low ball as a high one, it follows that either such ball is perfectly fair, as far as any choice he may have is concerned; and, in such case, his refusal to strike at a ball which is sent as defined in the above section should be regarded as fair, and "strikes" should be called if such balls are not struck at. By the above section, the umpire, after asking the batsman to name the ball he wishes sent in to him, must, if the latter declines to indicate any particular ball, call strikes on the batsman whenever he fails to hit at any ball sent in over the home-base, at the legal height, viz., between one foot distant from the ground and the height of the batsman's shoulder.

FAILING TO STRIKE AT FAIR BALLS.

9. Should the batsman fail to strike at *every second* ball sent in by the pitcher over the home-base, and within the specified limits, the umpire shall call "one strike;" and when three such strikes have been called, the batsman must run to first base, as in the case of hitting a fair ball. But no such strike shall be called on any ball not sent in at the height called for, or not sent in over the home-base. But should neither a high nor a low ball be called for, in such case every ball sent in over the home-base, not lower than one foot from the ground, nor higher than the batsman's shoulder, shall be regarded as a fairly-delivered ball.

The principal amendment to the above section is that allowing the batsman to let one fair ball pass him before a "strike" can be called. This is done to equalize the rule with that governing the delivery of the ball, in which the pitcher is punished by having balls called on every second unfair ball sent in to the bat. This relieves the batsman from the cramped position the rule of 1875 placed him in, obliging him to strike at every fair ball sent in, in the order of its delivery. The other change in the wording is simply to correct the reading of the section so that it shall not allow the umpire the option of giving partial decisions, which it did before. The circumstances under which the umpire, by the ruling of the above section, is not allowed to call strikes, are—if the ball be sent in where called for, but not over the base; or if it be sent in over the base, but not at the height called for.

HITTING UNFAIR BALLS.

10. Should the batsman strike at or hit any ball on which a "ball" has been called, the umpire shall disregard the call of such "balls" and render his decision simply on the strike or hit made.

The position of this section has been changed.

THE FOUL-BALL LINES.

11. The foul-ball lines shall be unlimited in length, and shall run from the front corner of the home base through the centre of the first and third bases to the foul-ball posts, which shall be located at the boundary of the field, and within the range of home and first base, and home and third base. Said lines shall be marked from base to base with chalk, or some other white substance, so as to be plainly seen by the umpire.

A FAIR-HIT BALL.

12. If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, either in front of or on the foul-ball lines, it shall be considered fair.

A FOUL-HIT BALL.

13. If a ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object behind the foul-ball lines, it shall be declared foul; and the ball so hit shall be called foul by the umpire even before touching the ground, if it be seen falling foul.

A fair ball is one which either strikes *upon the foul-ball line* or in front of it. A ball to be foul must first touch the ground from the bat back of the foul ball lines. Of course if the hit is not made with a fair stroke of the bat no foul can be called.

HOW BATSMEN ARE PUT OUT.

14. The batsman shall be declared out by the umpire as follows:

If a fair ball be caught before touching the ground, no matter how held by the fielder catching it, or whether the ball first touches the person of another fielder or not, provided it be not caught by the player's bat or cap.

If a foul ball is similarly caught, or if it be so held after touching the ground but once.

If a fair ball be securely held by a fielder while touching the first base with any part of his person, before the base-runner—after hitting a fair ball—touches said base.

If the batsman, after striking three times at the ball and failing to hit it, and, running to first base, fails to touch that base before a ball is thrown to and there.

If, after the batsman has similarly failed to hit the ball, it be caught either before touching the ground, or after touching it, by a player on the ground but once.

If the batsman willfully strikes at the ball to hinder the ball from being caught.

If the batsman hit the ball on a called "foul strike," and it be caught either fair or foul, *or be held at first-base before the batsman touches that base*, or if he make two called "foul strikes," as defined in Rule V, section 3.

WHEN BATSMEN BECOME BASE-RUNNERS.

15. When the batsman has fairly struck a fair ball he shall vacate his position, and he shall then be considered a base-runner until he is put out or scores his run.

CUPID'S FOIBLES, FOLLIES AND FANCIES.

FOREVER.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.
BY ALICE HOLMES.

Locked in each other's arms, no sound
Few words were spoken;
You were trembling and tearful—
I was heart-broken!
Wild was the starless night
When, down by the river,
Under the willows we
Parted in sorrow or anguish.

At our old trysting-place,
Where had been given
Vows we had thought were
Recorded in heaven;
But come had the hour when
We were to sever;
Never to meet on earth—
Sundered forever!

Years, they have come and gone;
Cheerless I wander;
But the love that I bore you
Grows stronger and fonder;
Here we shall meet again
Never, no, never;
But I shall see you and love you
In heaven forever!

J. H. B.

A MOTHER OF TWO PAIR OF TWINS COMES INTO COURT.

An interesting breach-of-promise case has been on trial in the Nineteenth District Court. The plaintiff in the case is Miss Julia Timmons, and she demands $50,000 from Samuel Gibson as a balm for her wounded heart. Miss Timmons avers in her complaint that in October, 1869, in Stanislaus County, Gibson promised to marry her, and, confiding in the promise, she has since remained unmarried. On the 15th of October, 1874, in Modesto, Stanislaus County, Gibson surrendered his heart and fortune to another person. Miss Timmons further says that, relying on the promise of marriage, and induced by urgent appeals and the affection manifested by Gibson, she had cohabited with him from time to time, commencing on the 8th of December, 1870, and continuing up to February 9, 1874. On the 4th of September, 1871, she gave birth to twins, and on or about February 5, 1874, she gave birth again to twins. There are now living with, and supported by plaintiff, two of the children, the other two having died. During the continuance of the intimacy Gibson reiterated his promise of marriage.

Gibson, in his answer, admits that he did have questionable relations with Miss Timmons during the period stated, but says that such relationship existed upon the urgent and persistent solicitation of plaintiff herself, and in furtherance of the sinister purpose to obtain possession of his property, and not in consequence of any promises. The defendant further says that during the time stated in the complaint and since the alleged promise of marriage, the plaintiff has conducted herself in a lewd manner, and was unchaste, and, without his connivance, had been intimate with other men. He further says that the children to whom she alleges to have given birth are not his offspring, and he emphatically denies that any marriage ever was agreed upon between them. Gibson further says that on Feb. 2, 1872, he delivered to the plaintiff his promissory note for $2,500, which she accepted in full satisfaction of any action which she might have. On Sept. 5, 1874, he gave plaintiff his promissory note for $800. Miss Timmons formerly resided in Cincinnati, O., and moved to this State in 1866. Both parties are pretty well advanced in years, Gibson being the older. On the witness stand Miss Timmons indignantly denied that she had been on terms of intimacy with other men.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict. After being out half an hour, they were brought in by direction of Judge Wheeler and asked whether they had agreed upon a verdict, to which the foreman answered that they had not. Judge Wheeler expressed his surprise that they had not agreed on a verdict. There were a few points of conflict in the evidence, all of them releasing the defendant, and there was no evidence that they had been procured by fraud or misrepresentation. In the face of the releases, he could not see why they should take so long to deliberate upon a verdict. If the jury was so fixed that a plaintiff had signed the releases through misrepresentation, then that was another matter; but, as it was, they were to weigh the evidence carefully and bring in a verdict. The jury then retired, and after a minute's absence rendered a verdict for the defendant.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Call*, Dec. 2.

AN ELOPEMENT SPOILED.

The steamer Orizaba left Wilmington for this port on Monday evening last, carrying her passengers from Los Angeles were a Mr. D——, a well known business man of that city, and who, by the way, left a wife there, and also a Mrs. A ——, who left a husband at the same place. She was en route to visit an uncle at Santa Barbara, at which place the vessel arrived about five o'clock Tuesday morning. The uncle was on time with a carriage, but Mrs. A. had disappeared. After the vessel had gone the lady's clothes were found in the state-room, in such shape as to suggest a case of sleep-walking, or foul play. A more thorough search was now instituted, and no other passengers but Mr. D. was missing. He was interviewed. He did not act exactly like an innocent man; but be that as it may. In the meantime the chambermaid discovered a suspicious-looking person, in male attire, in the lower bunk of Mr. D.'s state-room, and after some little sharp cross-questioning was agreeably surprised to find that the individual was no other than the missing woman, who had cut her hair off and otherwise "fixed" herself so as to look as much like a boy at first glance as possible. At this juncture there was a scene. The captain (Johnson) kept on in his return course (he had reversed the ship with a view of picking up the unfortunate, if possible), and again was alongside the Santa Barbara wharf. Officers of the law were sent for,

THEATRICAL RECORD.

Movements, Business, and Incidents of the Theatrical, Circus, Musical, and Minstrel Professions.

THE CLIPPER POST-OFFICE.

☞ A STAMPED ENVELOPE, plainly addressed, must be inclosed for each and every letter, and the line of business followed by the party addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

NOTE.—Professionals and others should bear in mind that by a recent change in the postal laws, all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canadas, *must be* prepaid, otherwise they are not forwarded.

Letters received for week ending 5 P. M., MONDAY, Dec. 27,

LADIES' LIST.

Angelo, Clara
Antonino, Teresa
Breyer, Mrs. Mary
Beverly, Maude
Bentley, Carrie
Bateman, Alice
Blaisdell, Mrs. Julia Peak
Benson, Jennie
Bidwell, Dollie
Beauchamp, Mrs. Emma
Booth, Alice
Carl, Leslie
Case, Mrs. W. 8c.
Durand, Kittie
Datalle, Mad (3)
Dandass, Maria L.
Delorme, Annie
Dearden, Fannie 8c.
Dargon, Miss A. L.
Donaldson, Mrs. Virg. Smith (3)
Drew, Estelle
Estelle, Kate
Evans, Mrs. M. F.
Forrest, Katie
Forrest, Lillian (vocalist)
Florence, Mrs. Geo. A.
Francis, Lu-lu
Fox & Little Ardine, Mrs.
Fielding, Maggie 8c
Gunn, Annie (of K. Carson Co.)
Glassford, Katie
Guy, Minnie (of Guy Family)
Gay, Josie
Gardner, Alice
Gray, Ada (late of Wheeling, Va.)
Grady, Mrs. Ella
Hall, Minnie
Herbert, Carrie
Hall, Minnie (of Rentz's Co)
Herrman, Adelaide (2)
Humphreys, Mrs. Jennie
Ilford Sisters
Kendall, Mrs. H. A.
Kellogg, Alice
Lawrence, Nit
Lillian, Gracie (3)
La Grange, Lizzie
Leola, Olive
Le Fount, Millie
Lynne, Augusta
Lega, Ora
La Verde, Belle
Malone, Mrs. Thos.
Mahretta, Mlle. (of Rentz's Minst.)
Maddock, Josie
Montague, Fannie
Miles, Sophia
Moore, Mrs. Marguerite B.
Mowring, Frances
Morris, Clara 8c.
Mordaunt, Marion
Moyer, Sarah
Ott, Miss L.
O'Brien, Norah (of Healy's Co.)
Pauline La Belle
Peck, Nellie
Richards, Belle
Raymond, Mrs. Jno. T.
Richman, Hattie
Rainford, Alice 8c.
Richmond Sisters
Robertson, Blanche
Sanford, Ada
Swift, Sallie
Schenler, Mrs. R.
Sainteclair, Eva
Storrs, Alice
Stewart, Eloise & Jennie
Stanhope, Adelise
Swinburne, Marie
Singleton, Kate
Satsuma, Mrs. Louisa
Thompson's Agen Charlotte
Thayer, Ella C. (3)
Turner, Jennie
Tyler, Mrs. G. H.
Turnour, Mrs.
Violetta & Holland Bros. Mlle.
Vane, Belle
Virlan, Sadie
Wallace, Matilda
Wilkinson, Lillie
Western, Lucille
Weston, Miss (p. o. m. London, Eng.)
Watson, Louisa
Wade, Mrs. Lottie R.
Zoerner, Anna
Zephy, Millie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Austin, Aigie L.
Arizona, Chas. (2)
Adams, A. & Mrs. Ed.
Audisio, Henry
Abbott, Harry W. (of Cole's Cir.)
Atkinson, Augustus
Archer, Geo. A.
Ames, Emile
Arnold, P. (agent)
Archer, Chas (author)
Austin, Chas. (late of Philadelphia)
Burke, Mal.
Breslau, —
Brawner, Frank D.
Baker, Wm.
Barnes' Agent, Lucien
Bechtel, Chas.
Byron, F. Arthur 8c.
Bousford, A.
Blood, Harry (banjoist)
Barton, Thos. F.
Boner, Mike (business manager)
Baker & Farron
Bailey, Mr. (of Infernal Cir.)
Brown, J. W. (of Magg. Mitchel Co.)
Benedict, Lew
Bell, H.
Bernard, Gus A.
Blossom, Jas.
Blanchard, H. (of Wagner's Minst.)
Bush, I. T.
Bowden, C. M.
Boer, M. (of Hog Comb.)
Bactins, Chas.
Bailey, Harry (leading "bis")
Burr, J. L.
Berkley, Jno. W.
Berke, A. M. (with "Tableaux Erin')
Brault, Louis
Benson, C.
Billson, C.
Bryan, Ed.
Braud & Leland
Burke, Jas.
Barret, Wm
Burke, J. E. M. (of "Buffalo Bill" Co.)
Bernado, Thos.
Barnum, H. (of Howard Cir.)
Bolis, Thos.
Bates, Walter
Buckley, E. J. (actor)
Beedle, L. L.
Boyd, C. (late Boyd & Turner)
Cody, Wm. F.
Chenette, J. (of Robinson's Minst)
Carleton, Wm T.
Corrister, W. O.
Clarke, Harry (manager)
Cushman, Frank (2)
Clapp, Ike (and Healy & Clapp)
Clarke, H. G. (of "Un. T. C. Co.)
Church, Gerald A.
Chenet, Col. Jos.
Cole, W. W.
Charles, J. M.
Castello, F. C.
Cannon, Thos.
Conway, Hart (of Adams, Prof.
Cragin, Geo. C.
Clarke, "Kit" (2)
Conyers, W.
Cook, J. (of Melv. Mag. & Cook)
Carroll, C. (of La Rue Grand, — (character vocalist)
Cree, Wm. (musician)
Colvin, E. D.
Carle en, Wm.
Cameron, Jas. V.
Chalfinor, Fred.
Cheetin, J.
Crosby, Abner
Cole, Ike
Crickmore, H. C.
Cole, W. W.
De Forest, Jno.
Dalton, E.
Duchack, Chas.
Doris, J. S. (private)
Dismore, L. (agent)
Dejo, Jno. F.
Doris & Batchelor
De Barr, R. E.
Dunbar, E. C.
Dingess, Jno. J.
Davis, Jr., J. (of Davis Family)
Dixon, H. (of Kelley & Dixon, Jas.)
Daly, Chas. (of Quinn & Daly)
Danneman, F.
Dalton, H.
Douglas, H.
Doem, B. B.
Dunbar, W. W.
De Montague, Sig. 3c.
Davis, J. Chas.
Duprez, Chas. H.
Dunbar, Harry (adv. agent)
Dodge, Sol.
Edwards, Matt.
Egan, J. R.
Eckes, Fred.
Elring, Master A B.
Freeman, Gus.
Frank, Prof. Tony
Furbish, Prin. av. Co., Agent
French, J. W.
Faust, H.
Prince, Sidney C.
Fuller, W. M.
Freire, Alberto 6c
Fish, J. S. (agent)
Fulton, Jno. E. (2)
Fish, Chas. E.
Farrar, Jno. V.
Fabbri Moldor, Prof., musician, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21, 1874.
Fox, Charles Kemble, pantomimist and actor, New York, Jan. 17.
Fox, Ned, Kittarian comedian, Hartford, Ct., March 26.
Fielding, John C., pianoforte player in variety halls, Cohoes, N. Y., April 13.
Ford, William A., treasurer of J. H. Murray's Circus, Fall River, Mass., May 5.
Fish, William B., negro minstrel, Argenta, Ark., July 29.
Gray, W. R., actor, Detroit, Mich., April 25.
Georgia, Lotta, variety performer, Cincinnati, O., July 12.
Grady, Thomas, song-and-dance, drowned at Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 24.
Giant, Irish (James Murphy Jr.), Baltimore, Md., Feb. 26.
Gilmore, Joseph W., of Gilmore and Smith's Skaters, Grand Meadow, Minn., Sept. 25.
Graham, Sam, variety stage-manager and circus ring-master St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.
Glover, Howard W., musician and composer, New York, Jan. 29.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Asa, vocalist (Hutchinson Family), Rushford, Minn., Dec. 1876.
Hinckley, George, actor, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1.
Harrison, Charley (Russell), humorist, Gilman, Ia., Jan. 4.
Holland, John, Jr., circus performer, Middleton, O., Feb. 11.
Hilger, John, musician, with Haverly's Minstrels, Indianapolis, Ind., April 21.
Harley, James, chorus singer and actor, New York, May 1.
Howard, Wm. ("Pap"), property-man, St. Louis, Mo., July 9
Hamilton, Edward, negro minstrel, San Francisco, Cal., June 7.
Hart, Mrs., wife of Billy Hart, Irish and Ethiopian comedian, Brooklyn, L. I., Sept 21.
Hamell, Hugh, ballad singer with minstrels, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 10.
Holland, Thomas Bickley, actor, Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 12.
Irene, Nellie (Mrs. George Wild), variety performer, Pensacola, Fla., July 3.
Jones, Clara M., ballet girl, Boston, Mass., Feb. 5.
Jakeway, James S., circus agent, Waverly, N. Y., May 10.
Johnson, James, negro minstrel (banjoist), New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.
Jones, Mrs. Melinda, actress, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.
Joslyn, C., attache of theatre, New York, during week ending Dec. 10.
King, Thomas, stage-carpenter, Cleveland, O., Jan. 2.
Kelly, John, clog-dancer, shot in San Francisco, Cal., Feb 27
Kendall, J. R., clarionet player, brother of the late Ned Kendall the celebrated bugler, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28.
Knapp, George O., clown, New York City, April 27.
Keller, Matthias, musician and composer, Boston, Mass., Oct. 12.
Kranzelich, F., musician, Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 23.
Leslie, Norman, actor, Austin, Texas, Jan 31.
Locker, Wm., violinist, Detroit, Mich., March 15.
Lanniar, Mrs W M. (Fanny France), actress, New York, March 16.
Lee, Frank (Francis Peford Kelly, a brother of "Luke Rivers"), tumbler and vaulter, San Francisco, Cal., April 4.
La Rue, D. C., minstrel manager, buried Rochester, N. Y., April 21.
Logan, Mrs. Eliza, widow of C. A. Logan, comedian, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.
Lewis, Edward, theatrical treasurer, Covington, Ky., June 19.
Louis, De George (Charles F. Raymond), circus performer, York, Pa., June 26.
Lamareux, Gussie (Mrs. Oscar Willis), vocalist and dancer, Omaha, Neb., sept. 30.
Mc'vin, Emma, actress, New York, Jan. 7.
McHugh, William, attache of Lent's Circus, Aiken, S. C., March 9.
Mahon, Annie (Mrs. W. J. Gross), actress, City of Mexico, March 11
Moir, James W., learned-pig exhibitor, Montgomery, Ala., May 2.
Munroe, Francis A., retired actor, Chicago, Ill., June 23.
Meyers, Lew, negro minstrel, Pottsville, Pa., July 11.
Mason, Charles Kemble, actor, Brooklyn, L. I., July 11.
Munroe, Charles, minstrel and circus clown, Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.
McGowan, Bobby, song-and-dance, drowned at Holyoke, Mass., Aug 22.
Marden, William, actor, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.
Montford, Lotta (Mrs. James McIntyre), variety vocalist, Dallas, Texas, Oct. 12.
Monroe, Mary, comic singer, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4.
Mills, Mollie, variety actress, Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17.
Morris, Fred., circus performer, Middleton, O., Feb. 11.
Nixon, Adelaide, variety vocalist, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10.
Otis, W. H. (Otis Read), actor, Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.
Otto, Antoinette, operatic vocalist, Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 11.
O'Brien, Mrs. Stewart, actress, Melbourne, Aus., May.
Perry, Mrs. H. A., actress, Buffalo, N. Y., March 22.
Power, J. K., actor, Taylorville, Ill., Feb. 10.
Prior, J. J., actor, Toledo, O., May 1.
Perry, Dunc, actor, Carlinville, Ill., Nov. 17.
Rivers, Fred., circus performer, Philadelphia, Pa., March 21.
Rivers, H. A., bareback equestrian, Atlanta, Ill., April 2.
Rohm, Anna Jane, fat woman, Baltimore, Md., May 28.
Ristori, Mme. Cesare, actress, San Francisco, Cal., June 19.
Rivers, Thomas, negro minstrel (banjoist), New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.
Rivers, Mrs. Belinda, actress, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.
Richards, J. C. (J. Richard Calder), actor, St. Helens, Feb. 1.
Sharpley, Sam, negro minstrel and manager, Providence, R. I., Jan. 1.
Sinclair, Mary, ballet girl, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21.
Staten, William N., husband of the late Mme. Ziadra Staten, circus performer, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14.
St. Clair, Sallie, dancer, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23.
Seymour, Nelse (Thomas Nelson N. Sanderson), New York, Feb. 2.
Stanley, R. E., scenic artist, Greensboro', N. C., April 28.
Sharp, George A., clown, San Francisco, Cal., March 31.
Sears, John, circus manager, Boston, Mass., May 5.
Stanley, James (Tootie Hicks), vocalist, Cleveland, O., June 6.
Scott, Dan, coproprietor of "Yankee" Robinson's Circus, Morristown, Pa., June 29.
Spearing, Wm., attache of Gibbs' Circus, murdered at Clifton, N. B., Aug. 26.
Stark, James, actor, New York, Oct. 12.
Sherwood, Charles E., circus performer, Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1.
Turner, Robert, leader of band with negro minstrels (colored), St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.
Tweddle, John, proprietor of Tweddle Hall, Albany, N. Y., March 11.
Tyrrell, Thomas Moore, actor, Providence, R. I., Sept. 22.
Thompson, Richard, negro minstrel (Dutch), Charleston, S. C., Oct. 8.
Thayer, Benj. W., of Thayer & Tompkins, proprietors and managers of the Boston Theatre, Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.
Thomson, W. J., actor, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 25.
Vachon, S. D., musical director of the Odeon Varieties, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3.
Vaughn, Thomas, banjoist, of original Christy Minstrels, Lumley, Eng., Sept. 8.
Voltz, Bernard, Chalcas, actor and stage-manager, Cleveland, O., Dec. 2.
Weller, Mme. Pauline, pianist, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28, 1875.
Williams, W. F., actor and prompter, New York, Jan. 18.
Wallace, Ida, (Mrs. Joe Childs), circus and variety dancer, Toledo, O., April 28.
Wandsbeck, Count, sword-swallower, Calais, Me., May 9.
Warner, Sallie (Sallie Warner Belcher), variety dancer, Philadelphia, May 2.
Wood, Gen. Geo., treasurer of Howes & Cushing's Circus, Dover, N. H., May 10.
Warren, Mickey, jig-dancer, New York, May 14.
Wolf, Willis, leaper and tumbler, Macomb Ill., July 11.
Wagner, Jacob, an equestrian-rider of Gibbs' Circus, murdered at Clifton, N. B., Aug. 26.
Wagner, Amos, attache of Gibbs' Circus, murdered at Wilmot, Dick, actor, Cheyenne, W. T., Dec. 3.

In Foreign Lands, So Far as They Have Come to Our Knowledge.

Agnesi, Sig., baritone, vocalist, London, Eng., Feb.
Almlof, Herr, operatic artist, Sweden.
Arnold, Mme., dramatic actress, France, aged 84.
Addie, Mrs., ac ress, London, Eng., July 4.
Boleno, Harry, pan omimist, London, Eng., Jan 25.
Bennett, Sir William Sterndale, musical composer, London, Eng., Feb. 1.
Batty, Mrs. Thomas, London, Eng., Feb. 4.
Batist, J., variety manager, West Hartlepool, Eng., Feb. 23.
Bateman, Rosetta, Linthicum, theatrical manager, London, Eng., March 1.
Brown, Dan, minstrel, Bristol, Eng., April 15.
Barton, John (John Insull), actor, Birmingham, Eng., April 9.
Bernard, William Bayle, dramatic author, Brighton, Eng., about Aug 9.
Bennett, William, comedian, London, Aug. 8.
Basily, Hermount (Biasd), comedian, Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 19.
Batist, Mrs. Jane, manageress, West Hartlepool, Eng., Nov. 21.
Boucher, A. A., photographer, Brighton, Eng., Nov. 17.
Cooper, Frank J., proprietor of the "Female Christy's," Blackpool, Eng., July 6
Close, W. B., theatrical manager, Ulverstone, Eng., Aug. 6.
Chart, James treasurer, Brighton, Eng., Aug. 19.
Cion, Marie, opera-bouffe vocalist, Paris, September.
Clifford, Herbert, actor, London, Eng., Dec. 21, 1874.
Christian, Mrs. F. A. (Miss Fanny Waldron), actress, Woking, Eng., Dec. 21, 1874.
Chatterton, Frederick F., Chatterton and attache of several theatres in their business department, London, Eng., Dec 5
Christian, Thos. R., actor, Woking, Eng., Dec 20, 1874.
Constant, Miss, juvenile, Irish Theatre, Dec. 1874.
Crossman, Harriet, actress, Reading, Eng., March 12.
Cull, Cecil, vocalist, Manchester, Eng., April 23.
Cathcart, Jane, actress, Swansea, Wales, May 4.
Chevalier, Albert, comedian, Paris, France, April 16.
De Waldeck, M., musician, etc., France, May.
Da Silva, Poll, singer, rier France, May.
D'Alton, Walter, circus performer, the result of an accident, Bedford, Eng., May 21.
Don, Lady Emilia Eliza, actress, Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 20.
Dejazet, Pauline Virginie, actress, Paris, Dec. 1.
Dunn, John, "Rescal Jack," Australia, about August.
Dupre, Caroline (Mme. Vendeu Heuvel), Paris, France, April.
Eaglefield, Tom, variety artist, Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1874.
Evans, Rose, actress, England, March 3.
Ellis, George, actor of Gibbs' Circus, murdered at Clifton, N. B., Aug. 26.
English, Mr., theatrical agent, Calcutta, India, Nov. 1.
Fisher, A., actor, Leeds, Eng., March 23.
Franz, Herr, actor, Vienna, Austria, April.
Foottit, Geo., circus proprietor, Manchester, April 28.
Finlay, F., scenic artist, Liverpool, Eng., March, aged 40.
Fossit, Mr., circus manager, Sheffield, Eng., May 19
Forde Blanche (Mrs. Thos. Sennett), actress, Edinburgh, Scotland, July.
Farren, Mme, Jeanne Louise, musician and composer, France, September.
Gotzbach, Geo. A., musician, Windsor, Eng., May.
George, O. H., theatrical manager, Paisley, Scotland, July 8
Grieg, Alexandrine, Berlin, Prussia, Nov. 28
Gordon, Wm., scenic artist, England Nov 27, 1874.
Griesbach John Henry, musician, Eng., Jan.
Gifford, H. Gilbee, variety artist, Glasgow, Scotland, Heath, Fred, cornet-a piston, Brighton, Eng., Dec. — 1874.
Harper, Fanny variety artist, North Ormsby, Eng., Jan 3.
Hazlewood, C. H., dramatic author London, Eng., May 31
Hamet, Sophie, actress, Paris, August.
Heavens, Jas., actor, Southampton, Eng., Aug. 14.
Harris, Herman, music publisher, Leipsic, Ger'y, Aug. 4.
Jullian, Mme., London, July.
Kendall, Edward, business-manager, London, Eng., Feb 8
Lee, Jno. F., musical man., Hague's Minstrels, Liverpool, Eng., Dec. 16, 1874.
Leechford, John, actor, Sevenoaks, Eng., Dec. 25, 1874.
Levigne, Joseph, pantomimist, Rotherham, Eng. Jan. 3.
Lumley, Benj., operatic manager, London, Eng., March 17, aged 64.
Larb, Ferdinand, professor of music, Grilea, Russia, March 17
Lamb, T., pantomimist, London, Eng., Aug. 10.
Moncan, Thos. P., actor, Manchester, Eng., Nov. 9.
Moreland, Abraham, ac or, Manchester, Eng., Jan. 3.
Michaeli, Mme., operatic artist, Sweden.
Macarthy, Mrs., relict of Eugene Macarthy, Royal Dramatic Coll ge, Eng., Nov. 24.
Merson, Fred, vocalist, Barrow-in-Furness, Eng., March 6
Mellinet, M., retired actor Paris, France, April, aged 64.
Norton, C. W., operatic artist London, Eng., March 17.
Nicholson Wm. H., flautist, Leicester, Eng., April 11.
Nicholls, Mark, actor, Manchester, Eng., Dec. 30.
Parker, W. K., pantomimist, London, Eng., Jan. 22.
Pakenham, Henry, actor Glasgow, Scotland, Jan 30.
Perkins, Sig. Giulio (Julius Edson Perkins), American bass, Manchester, Eng., Feb 23.
Pierel, Mme. Marie, pianist, Brussels, Belgium, April.
Pogel, Sig., operatic artist, Italy, May.
Pollard, Mrs., theatrical manageress, Aberdeen, Scotland, July.
Power, Robt., pantomimist, Liverpool Eng., Sept. 20.
Paulton, Joseph, actor, Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 31.
Pilotti, Sig. Alessandro, professor of singing, Liverpool, Eng., Nov 3
Raymond, Mark, comic vocalist, Dudley, Eng., Jan. 25.
Roby, Mrs. Louisa L., England, Jan. 3.
Ricourt, Achille, musician, Paris, France January.
Radcliffe, J., actor, Spanevmoor, Eng., Feb. 15.
Rover, Alphonse, operatic manager, Paris, France, May.
Rawlinson, John, saltatic, London, Eng., April 11.
Raymond, Lucy, actress, London, Eng., May 9
Robinson, Thos., pianist, Birmingham, Eng., May 5.
Ray, Mr. and Mrs., actor and actress, Adelaide, Aus., May.
Robr, Henry G., comedian, London, Eng., Nov 10.
Smith, Matthew, theatrical manager, Eng., Jan. 4.
Sandford, Mrs. T., vocalist, Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 3.
Sharpe, Miss Lizzie (Mrs. Wm. H. Thompson), vocalist, Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 19.
Simpson, Joseph, music hall prop., Liverpool, Eng., April 14.
Summerson, J. H., variety artist, Eng., June 3.
Schuberth, Julius, music publisher, Leipsic, Germany, June 9.
Stanley, Wm. (Wm. Stanton), actor, Eng., Nov. 8.
Shield, Henry, author and amateur actor, Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 19
Sennett, Wm., London, Eng., Nov. 28.
Septenham, Ernest, variety artist, London, Eng., April 22
Thornhill Fred R., vocalist, Wisbeach, Eng., Jan. 12.
Unsworth, James, Ethiopian comedian, Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 21.
Villa, Pasquala Alia, actor and author, Naples, Italy, 78.
Victoria, Mlle (Victoria Anderson), rope-dancer and vaulting-lady, from effects of a fall, Berlin, Germany, Aug. 9.
Watson, Fred., actor, Bishop Auckland, Eng., Jan. 4.
Wardo, Cora, actor, Australia, Dec., '74.
Woolgar, Miss Ellen, actress, London, Eng., Jan. 27.
Watkins, Henry, vocalist, Aldershot, Eng., March 21, aged 28.

INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE.

MONDAY, Dec. 27, '75.

Christmas was a dull day—gloomy, rainy, and calculated to create the very reverse of merriment, indoors as well as out. The storm, which set in on Friday, continued throughout Saturday, and, with slight intermissions, up to this morning, depressing everything and everybody. Storekeepers had the blues, for the sales they had calculated upon, and the profits they had long ago ciphered up in their minds' eye, were missing when the balance was struck at the close of the day. Managers found themselves in a similar muddle, for the vast crowds they had made provision for failed to connect, and the happy results they had been making discounting were not realized. Christmas is always a harvest-time for the manager and the show people generally; and troupes are made up for the various towns and adjacent large cities for "one-day stands," as it might be, the proprietor of such enterprises expecting to reap a golden reward for the risk assumed. On this occasion, we regret to say, the business done was not in accordance with the hopes and desires of the bereaved ones—a sort of stay-at-homeativeness being the prevalent feeling among those who, under less dispiriting weather, would have "made the welkin ring with loud and enthusiastic applause." And so the day was not a success, nor were the observing managers and their merry men made happy by the sight of seething and overrunning assemblages, which is ever their delight to witness. All of our theatres and variety and minstrel halls provided extra bills of fare, each having some specialty of its own to attract and please its patrons; but the Fifth-avenue Theatre offered a programme to suit *all* tastes, and there you could take your "Pique." (Please read this *pick*.—ED.).....And next come the New-Year festivities; but managers do not count much on the opening day of another year. Why? Because, though plenty of calls are made, and people are rushing from house to house through all the livelong day, theatrical houses are omitted, and managers are given the cold shoulder "for one day only"....It is with feelings of pain, although not unlooked for, that we are called upon to record the early demise of the newly-fledged "Twenty-third-street Theatre," which event transpired in the early days of the past week. We had scarcely time to announce its birth before we were called upon to record its decease, and all thereunto appertaining. We append a few plaintive lines:

IN MEMORIAM.
Another bubble burst'd,
And parted here forever—
The Twenty-third street venture
Is "*Flatterer*" than ever—
It's rough on actors, too,
Of course they're in a rage—
There was a "*Star*" *behind* it,
But none upon the stage.

.....We asked "Our Jim" if he wasn't going to see Poole's new pantomime at the Olympic. He replied that he was scarcely in fit condition to visit any place just now, because, while wishing a 'Merry Christmas" to Dutch John at his wholesale pie bakery, a reciprocal clog occurred, and "Nimble Nip," which is enough for him at present.....And here we would take occasion to remark that people seeking "plenty" about these festive times may find a *super*-abundance at Booth's Theatre during the run of "Julius Cæsar."....Matthew Morgan continues to give his art-exhibitions at the Theatre Comique. Efforts have been made to secure from these "antiquitures" designs, but the manager fortifies himself behind his models. "Our Jim" says he saw the manager at the entrance the other night, and he reminded him in an artistic sense, of a *door Matt*. The youth also went to see a show of *real* statues, so as to compare them with Morgan's "living pictures;" but the former disgusted him, because they were *marble statues!* A correspondent inquires whether, in the cremation scene in "Julius Cæsar," the *real* Brutus is burned, or only one of the newly-organized supes. Fearful of intimidating *other* supes from engaging for that spectacle, we refrain from giving a definite reply.....The death of Kendall, as published last week by the CLIPPER of last week, has created widespread sorrow among the many who were wont to admire him in the long ago. Alas—

POOR EDDY.

A player of the olden time—
A living face now no more—
He sought to bravely build anew
His triumphs on a tropic shore.
Where reaction lay in wait
He looked for Fame, and met with Fate.

.....We can't say much for Italian opera these hard times—people are content to accept the free offerings of those Italians who play their little parts in the thoroughfares, and leave the opera for the more wealthy class patrons who may feel disposed to requite them. Operatic impresarii are in a feeble condition, and the downward tendency of the lyric drama *Make Mar-t-rick;* and Maurice says: "The *Mauv'l see* the more I am convinced that there is not enough *Stray-cish* around to sust-ain it." Why, Theodore Thomas can tell you. Politics is a sad relation for our fashionable amusements. And talking about Frank Chanfrau calls to mind an assertion made by a suspected abductor of Charley Ross that Mose of the olden time was not honest because *he said to tell "Lize" about everything!* Such an assertion should have died earlier....Now, we have no disposition to complain of anybody connected with Oakey Hall in his refining operations with "The Crucible;" but we this we *do* say: that one of the actors of the Park Theatre stands on his *Hind* legs whenever he has to *speak*, and he isn't *dogged*, either. [Have patience, friends. The actor's *name* is *Hind*—hence he stands on his own legs, which are *all* Hind legs. See?—ED.]....The circus boys are not idle, though they appear to be at a "stand, still. Engagements are being made on the quiet, and contracts and wagons and live lions are being refitted, redecorated and recuperated for the Centennial season. It is not true that a baggage wagon, attached to an aggregation of last season's growth, broke down and became an utter wreck, owing to being overloaded with the profits of the campaign. This we say authoritatively, as we have been in an intimate relationship of an opposition concern, who states that there is not a word of truth in the report, any more than there is in the story of the profits. This is corroborated by the teamster of another show, who says that, instead of carrying home any profits, the consolidation alluded to *had* no baggage-wagon at the close of the season, but that the entire outfit was "*busted home!*" That settles it.....Of course, they are not *all* people of artistic taste who witnessed Barney Williams' drama, yet they are all "*Connie*" *seers!* [Probably *connoiseurs* is intended.—ED.].....Critics may talk about "screaming farces," and "side-splitting burlesques," and similar outlandish outrages (and but the greatest part of the trash that is played by the bones of a minstrel troupe.....There is no truth in the report that Von Bulow played a fantasia of joy upon hearing that the name of the last alleged woman-slayer was *Rubinstein!*.....And talking about musical people and music reminds us that we would be derelict to the interests of our friends if we did not advise them that they can hear the notes of a *handsome Morgan* at the opera-house of Tony Pastor, where plenty of good players are to be found.....Children took along their own refreshments when they went to see the pantomimes at the variety theatres on Christmas-day, and at the splendors of the show and of their contents it excited the wonder and admiration of the beholders. Jimmy Watts to know whether the giant supers at Booth's are real. No, Jimmy; they are dummies, and were all *stuffed* on Christmas-day.....Talking about "indisposed" actresses and the ease with which the most attractive of them can obtain "physicians' certificates," reminds us of the memory of

A DOCTOR THAT'S BOUND TO SUCCEED.

"Am I not *pretty patient* doctor?"
The invalid girl did say,
"I think you are the *prettiest patient*
I've had for many a day!"

.....A man, who signs himself "A Comical Contributor," sends us the following, which is about the last and the worst: "Marie Gordon can always look nice, because she has *jaunty raiment*." Now, there is nothing in any man claiming to be comical can put forth such an abortion as that, is beyond our conception. In the first place he fails to identify Marie Gordon, leaving the ignorant reader to grope in the dark, as it were, and try to fasten the character upon whomsoever may strike his fancy. And what jaunty raiment has to do with her after she is found is another mystery as perplexing as "The Death," "An Orphan, or A Search for a Father," and "Mose, or a Glance at New York."

AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE, the ballet pantomime of "The Erl King," produced under the direction of Signor Constantine, was the principal attraction of the past week. The special features were three grand ballets arranged by Mons. Velarde, and an Amazonian march and a sword combat by a number of young ladies. In the variety olio Mollie Demar, serio comic; Mlle. Le Ferve and Lyman Laiscelle, gymnasts; Miss Frances, ballad singer; the Caron Family, acrobats, and their trained dogs; Sam Collins, Irish comedian; Mr. Davis, barrel performer; and others were seen.

A MARKED FALLING OFF in the attendance at all of our places of amusement was noticeable during the past week. The few days preceding the Christmas holidays have ever been regarded as a disastrous season for amusements, but this year the public purse has been more limited than usual, owing to financial depression and the general dullness in business. Our streets have been thronged with people until a late hour at night, viewing and purchasing the various wares displayed by tradesmen for holiday gifts.

JOHN PENDY and Miss Nelly Nelson were the reinforcements at the Theatre Comique on Dec. 20. Mr. Pendy gave character-songs with and without cork upon his face, which met with the approval of the spectators; and a similar result was attained by Miss Nelson in serio comic vocalism. Some fresh tableaux were exhibited during a portion of the week.

CHARLES R. BROWN, the aeronaut, who states that he fell from a trapeze attached to a balloon with Myers' Great Eastern Circus (?) in Taylorville, Ill., Nov. 3, is in town, and would like to hear from his friend Pete Myers, who can address him in care of this office.

JAMES ALLISON, agent for the Theatres Royal in Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, is now in this city, engaging talent for those theatres.

GEORGE CLARKE informs us that he intends returning to New York about March next.

MR AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS concluded their engagement at Booth's Theatre on Dec. 25. "The Octoule Soogah" was reposted during the entire week; and in addition, "The Customs of the Country," with Mrs. Williams as Melissa, was performed. This evening "Julius Cæsar" is to be revived with a superb mounting and a strong cast of characters, including Lawrence Barrett as Cassius, E. L. Davenport as Brutus, F. C. Bangs as Mare Antony, and Miss L. Vick as Julius Cæsar.

"CRUCIBLE" is now running quite smoothly at the Park Theatre. An improvement is noticeable in Oakey Hall's acting, the natural result of frequent repetition of the role. Miss Marie Louise has made some improvements in costumes, and the jury scene continues to excite roars of laughter.

"PIQUE" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre bids fair to become as great a success as "Frou-Frou" or "Divorce" hitherto attained.

TONY PASTOR is announced to sing three new songs at his theatre this week.

TONY PASTOR'S COMPANY attracted large audiences to the Grand Opera house, both afternoon and evening, on Christmas.

WM. B. FRELIGH, the late manager of the Bowery Theatre, has been tendered a benefit by a number of his friends, to take place at the Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Dec. 30. Mr. Freligh is deserving of liberal patronage.

WAYNE AND LOVELY who reappeared after a short absence, were the only new people at the Eden Theatre the past week, and they performed their specialty entitled "The Sailors." Many of the acts in the programme were changed, but nothing new was produced.

THE PANTOMIME of "Nimble Nip" constituted the chief attraction at the Olympic Theatre the past week. There was a burlesque opening, by John F. Poole, in seven scenes, which contained pungent hits at local topics. In the fourth scene a living tableau of a fountain, with real water, was displayed under the glare of various-colored lights. The lower basin was supported by three females posed in graceful attitudes; the one above it by two females, while another stood erect upon the top. In the sixth scene, a drum-corps of thirteen boys, under the guidance of a drum-major, performed some selections quite creditably, there time being excellent. Miss Eva Sinclair, a pretty and petite English girl, made her American debut, singing a military song and performing a drum solo which met with a fair degree of favor. Twenty little girls, attired in military uniforms and equipments and carrying muskets, performed some highly creditable evolutions in marching and in the manual of arms, under the command of Miss Alice Bennett, who reappeared Dec. 20. Later these were reinforced by a like number of other misses attired as sailors, and carrying muskets, and the evolutions and manual of arms were repeated by the combined forces. Their movements were frequently applauded, and the children deserve great credit, as they have attained a degree of perfection in all of their movements seldom witnessed upon the stage. The forming of a hollow square to resist cavalry was deftly accomplished, and the tableau presented was very effective and elicited much applause. In the seventh scene the transformation of characters took place, and Miss Bland Holt (a fresh appearance) was seen as clown; W. B. Cahill, pantaloon; Master Martin, harlequin; and Ida Greenfield, columbine. Three scenes of lively pantomime were given, in which the tricks and changes were numerous and worked without hindrance, and the entertainment closed with a transformation scene of much beauty and brilliancy, representing the aerial home of the Princess Silvereyes. Miss Emmeline Young made a charming fairy, and the Misses Sophie Worrell as the prince and Irene Worrell as the princess were quite attractive. A brief variety olio preceded the pantomime, in which Johnson and Bruno and Harper and Stansall reappeared.

TONY PASTOR added to his already talented company on Dec. 20 Miss Sallie St. Clair, who has a pretty face and a finely-moulded figure, which was seen to advantage during a clog-hornpipe which she danced upon the top of a pedestal, winning considerable applause by her agility; Miss Jennie Morgan, who reappeared after a brief absence, and met with all her old-time favor while singing serio-comic songs; the Henri Family—Miss Flora, and Masters Charles and Tommy—who also reappeared after a short lapse of time, and elicited much applause by their nimble clog-dancing; Miss Ada Laurent, who, in her specialty, entitled "The Mystery," portrayed eight distinct characters with a change of costume for each, and illustrated seven distinct styles of dancing; Sam Martin, a quite clever exponent of song-and-dance, as performed by persons who have been deprived of one of their lower limbs; Mr. and Mrs. Whittingham and Master Newman, whose vocalisms were favorably received; John L. Clair, a skilled equilibrist and gymnast, who excited wonder and appropriation; and the Ravel-Hernandez Pantomime Troupe, consisting of A. Lehman, A. Hernandez, Young America, C. Volmer, Miss Hulda Haslam and Miss Flake, who performed in a skilful manner the comic pantomime of "The Magic Horn," which concluded the entertainments, and was a burlesque, in the manner of "Hildebrant Montrose," which was very funny and created uproarious laughter. Tony Pastor sang a number of his freshest songs, including the one parodied by Mr. Williams, and which has become so popular that the audience demand it if Tony shows any disposition to omit it. On Christmas-day Tony Pastor's company for Europe, in which Herr Jacobsohn, violinist, and Theodore Thomas and orchestra took part.....The organ concert at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Wednesday afternoon presented S. P. Warren as organist and Miss M. A. Meserean as vocalist.....An operetta by Arthur Sullivan, a bright, sparkling little morceau, was the feature of the week at Mr. H. Sol's entertainment at Lyric Hall Dec. 23. The well known farce of "Box and Cox" serves as a medium to introduce some humorous and catching music by this eminent composer, and, although reminiscent, it proved decidedly interesting to the audience. All, a most attractive little composition. In it Messrs. Wilkie, Schaffer and Gill characterized Box, Cox,

TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD EDDY.—We give place to the following tribute to the late actor, written by a personal friend: It is but due to a great man, after his departure from the world, that a few kindly and thoughtful words should be spoken of him. In the last issue of THE NEW YORK CLIPPER I saw chronicled the demise of one "who never knew what it was to forget a friend, or forgive an enemy." The man I refer to was the late Edward Eddy, whose heart in some things was as soft as a woman's. Often, when visiting his home in Wilton, Westchester County, New York, I have found him with tears in his eyes, and such a pitiful face that one's heart would bleed to see so strong a man so affected. I refer to two Summers ago, after his wife had departed from this life, leaving behind her three sons—Edward, Clinton, and Tony—and one daughter—Mary. When he gazed upon things around the house that formerly belonged to his wife, he would sigh and sink into a chair, and then that great strong man would weep like a baby. He was a man who despised a liar, and I have often heard him say: "Give me anything but a liar. A thief I can keep out of my house, but a liar comes like a snake in the grass, and bites you before you know it." Many a prosperous man now in the profession, when he reads of the death of Edward Eddy, will say in his heart, if not in words: "That man made me what I am." He was always willing and anxious to help anyone deserving of help; he was brave, charitable, honest, and, above all, he was a man who would never break his word. About seven years ago, when the county of Westchester was not so thickly populated as now, and guardians of the peace were not so numerous, he was coming home one evening, after the performance, in company with his son Tony, at that time a lad of about fifteen years of age. The night was dark, and the snow was falling fast. Through some mistake the family carriage was not at the Bridge to meet them, and they had to foot it home, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. After walking about a block, Tony observed two men coming along stealthily behind them; he was frightened, and told his father of his fears; but was reassured of his safety when his father said: "Don't be afraid, Tony; I could eat those fellows without pepper or salt." He was a very regular man, and, no matter at what hour he retired to sleep, he would invariably rise at six o'clock in the morning. He was a great lover of dogs, and when he approached his home in Wilton the dogs knew his step, and such a barking and noise as they made would have driven a weak and nerveless person crazy. Not so with him—he loved them and they loved him. When his home was sold he took his dogs to New York, with the exception of a large Newfoundland dog called "Sam." Not having a place to keep him at his residence in the city, he asked me to take him and care for him, which I willingly did. About four months after that time Sam was taken sick, and I, knowing the love he had for his dumb and faithful servant, called to see him. The moment he asked me when I entered the room were: "How's Sam?" I answered: "He is sick, and I think he will die." I shall never forget the expression of that man's face when I spoke those few words. I have seen men who have lost their wives, mothers who have lost daughters, and children who have had their parents taken away from them, but none of them showed so much real sorrow as that man exhibited about the sickness of his dog. Poor Eddy! Your dog is left, and you have passed away from this life to, we hope, a happier one above. He died far away from home, and from his children. He has played his last part—he has received his last applause. No more shall rehearsals trouble him. The curtain has been rung down on the drama of life. May he rest in peace.

J. T. CRAVEN.

Macauley's Theatre, Louisville, Ky.

"THE BIG BONANZA" was successfully produced by the stock company at the Providence, R. I., Opera-house throughout the past week to an average good business. The piece, however, who played Bob Eggles, was very good, though, had he put more life into the character, it would have improved it. H. B. Norman was quite in his element as Jonathan Cawallader, it being about the best thing he has done this season. W. P. Sheldon as the Professor was very clever, and made considerable comedy in this part; but his conception was good, and his acting met with general favor, as was evident from the frequent applause given him. Walter Treville made too silly a character of Alphonsus De Hass, yet in several scenes, where the exaggeration was not so apparent, he was very clever. A. A. Stedman also appeared to better advantage than as Jack Lymer. J. C. Walsh overacted Uncle Rymble. A prominent fault in this actor is his delivery. His lines are oftentimes so jumbled together that it is almost impossible to understand what he says. By taking a little pains in this particular his performances will be greatly improved throughout. In Eugenia, Miss Ida Savory had a part well suited to her abilities. Miss Hattie Wilde was acceptable as Mrs. Lucretia Cawallader, although a lack of animation was noticeable. Mrs. M. A. Pennoyer played Mrs. Carolina Cawallader satisfactorily. Miss Josie Bailey as Virgie dressed becomingly, and her acting was full of expression, some of which power. The other characters call for no especial reference. Benefits were given 20 to W. Shea and 22 to Miss Ida Savory, and on both occasions the attendance showed considerably increased. Edwin Adams is announced for this week. Baker and Farron follow Jan. 3 for a like period. Then comes F. S. Chanfrau....At the Academy of Music S. C. France, under Manager Stalker, gave two performances of "Marked for Life" 25 to good houses. The following is the appointment for the week: Irwin Barry, William Carroll, James E. Kelly, George Lascelle, W. S. Langdon, J. E. McElroy, A. D. Peck, Miss Fannie Archer and Miss Emma Adams. Mr. France, under the same auspices, will appear this week in Newport, R. I., 27, Fall River, Mass, 28, New Bedford 29, Worcester 30, Springfield 31, and New Haven, Ct., Jan. 1, 1876. Letter of Dec. 26.

GEORGE L. FOX has been declared insane by a sheriff's jury, and has been formally committed to the McLean Insane Asylum, in Somerville, Mass. Mr. Fox was not present at the examination. Dr. Jelly, the assistant physician, responded to the request to inquiry whether it would be proper to bring Mr. Fox before the jury, wrote as follows: "Mr. Fox imagines himself very wealthy, and that he has extraordinary abilities of mind and body, while at the same time he is much broken, both mentally and physically. He is very excitable at times, and would be disturbed and injured by being present in court at the execution of the commission; nor is he able to appreciate the proceedings or realize the situation. I think, to bring him on, might hasten the progress of the disease, but would afford all facility to have him examined here." The examination proceeded, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Fox, and was conducted upon behalf of Mrs. Fox by Messrs. Davis and Whittehead. Dr. William A. Hammond, a witness, stated that he had examined Mr. Fox very carefully; that he is afflicted with the form of insanity known as general paralysis; that he is incapable of taking care of himself; and that his recovery is not probable. Mr. Hogan, at Booth's Theatre, also stated that, when Mr. Fox last appeared there, he was unable to keep himself in his part, being constantly desirous of addressing the audience, and that, being restrained, he would tear his clothes. Among the other witnesses called was Mrs. Fox, his wife, who testified that he was entirely unmanageable, and was addicted to purchasing articles which he not only did not need, but was unable to pay for. The jury rendered a unanimous verdict declaring Mr. Fox a lunatic. The next step will be the appointment of a committee of his person and estate. He leaves a handsome daughter seven years of age, almost entirely destitute.

FROM BOSTON, MASS., our correspondent, under date of Dec. 25, wrote as follows: "'Alixe' has at last been produced in Boston. It has taken it something over two years to travel about two hundred and fifty miles—from New York to Boston—probably in consequence of the fact that it thought of monthly under which it labors. Some fastidious moralists have expressed the opinion that it might perhaps have been better had it never arrived at all; but then, in this advanced age, such doctrines are only to be laughed or frowned at. 'Alixe' is an eminently orthodox drama—just the sort of play that is needed by the patrons of a museum, as contra-distinguished from a theatre. And that is why the Boston Museum has secured and produced it in advance of any other of our dramatic temples. And that is why, now that it has been produced, it is nightly played to large and much-pleased audiences. As a Christmas drama it is unrivaled. Its lesson is so full of gentle and loving peace and truth, so exactly what ought to be brought before the public on such a day, that the management cannot be too highly commended for the selection it has made. It was produced Thursday evening, and played the rest of the week, in conjunction with the farce of 'Slasher and Crasher.' Mary Cary as Alixe was very fine, redeeming in a measure by her acting the character of the part itself. The drama will be continued up to the ensuing Saturday evening, being omitted on Friday (the Silver Spoon' will be produced, together with 'My Uncle's Will.'" Friday is set aside for Charles Barron's benefit, when he will appear as Hamlet. Saturday is set aside for 'Oliver Twist,' and 'Rose Michel' is to follow..... The Globe has adopted the fashion of producing its new pieces on Saturday evenings, and, accordingly, a week ago last night the new holiday bill of 'Sweethearts' and 'King Turko' was brought out for the first time. The first piece is a two-act comedietta in Gilbert's best style, light in plot but strong in dialogue and dramatic situation. John C. Cowper and Katharine Rogers distinguished themselves by their quiet, pleasant acting, and the little piece was voted one of the most captivating produced here in a great while. The burlesque that followed is a very good one, and introduces George Honey in a new line. But his personation of King Turko has not come up to popular expectation. One of Mr. Honey's greatest faults is a tendency towards exaggerating, and in this burlesque he gives free sweep to this tendency, and his acting becomes at times quite unpleasant in consequence. Lilian Conway as the Princess Violet was charming, full of life and spirit, and her singing was quite a feature. Laura Joyce, too, was very fair as Prince Amabel, though we confess that we are not ourselves carried away with her, as many of our critics seem to be. W. T. W. Ball, an amateur, and once a critic here in Boston, appeared for the first time on the professional stage, acting the role of King Bumbomore, and acquitting himself most creditably. In the earlier performances he imitated Stuart Robson's peculiar accents, but later he has dropped the imitation. This bill is to be continued up to Friday evening of the present week, and will then be withdrawn, to give place to Byron's 'Weak Woman,' which will then receive its initial performance in Boston.....At the Boston 'The Two Orphans' is continued..... Harry Josephs is to have a complimentary benefit in Beethoven Hall Tuesday afternoon, when part of 'Romeo and Juliet' will be given, with himself as Romeo and Fanny Marsh as Juliet, and Owen Marlowe and several others have volunteered."

JANE COOMBS opened at the Grand Opera-house, Detroit, Mich., on Dec. 20 to a good house, "The School for Scandal" being acted, followed 21 by "Adrienne the Actress," 22 by "London Assurance," 23 by "The Hunchback," 24 "Love Chase" and "The Honeymoon," 25 (2 matinee) "The School for Scandal," (evening) "Romeo and Juliet." Of Miss Coombs' ability it is unnecessary to speak except to reiterate that she is a powerful actress, faithful to nature, pleasing in action, and a great favorite, her wardrobe being entirely new and exceedingly rich. Her company was very strong, being composed of such good talent as A. D. Bradley, Mark Price, M. W. Fiske, Frank Roche, Gussie De Forrest and others. Business has continued good for this season, when everyone is busy preparing for the Christmas festivities.

W. V. RANOUS, juvenile man, late of Sherry's New York Theatre, advertises that he can be engaged.

E. T. STETSON, who is now appearing at the Bowery Theatre, this city, in his new sensational drama "Valley Forge," founded upon events of the Revolution, can be addressed for open dates as per card.

LADIES and gentlemen are wanted for an English burlesque and pantomime company; also a lady for Columbine. Address H. W. Ellis, as per advertisement.

CAROLINE CRAWFORD'S DRAMATIC COMPANY collapsed in Muncie, Ind., Dec. 18.

JOHANNA PRITCHARD is still confined to her residence in Brooklyn, L. I., by illness. Her physician states that she may be able to walk out after the lapse of a year.

FRANK FRAYNE'S COMBINATION performed in Wheeling, W. Va., the past week, and are to show in Zanesville, O., Dec. 27, 28, Newark 29, Columbus 30, 31, Jan. 1, 1876, Toledo 3, 4, 5, Detroit, Mich., 6, 7, 8. Chas. Boyd, T. B. Manning and M. J. Lee joined the company at Wheeling Dec. 20.

"THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY," playing "The Two Orphans," failed to connect in Anamosa, Ia., on Dec. 18, says *The Anamosa Journal*, adding: "Mr. Cogswell, a member of the company, lies sick at the Fisher House (Cedar Rapids), and Yankee Robinson, after pocketing the proceeds of the house at Maquoketa, skipped away to Chicago, leaving the male portion of the company in straightened circumstances." Can this be correct?"

JULIAN KENT is now performing in his drama of "Wild Bill," in which he introduces a bear fight with a trained bear and other sensational features. He notifies managers through our business department that he has purchased the manuscript copy of this drama from the author, and that he is the sole possessor of the right to produce it.

"HENRY VI" was produced at the Brooklyn Theatre Jan. 20. The cast of forty-four characters was all ably filled, the parts of Henry V. Fluellen and Pistol being assumed by their original representatives, George Rignold, Frederick Thorne and C. B. Bishop.....At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Christmas night, Miss Clara Morris played Camille under the management of John P. Smith. Mr. Milnes Levick played Armand Duval.

AT THE MEMPHIS, TENN., THEATRE, Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and Mlle. Morlacchi of the Scout Combination opened on Dec. 20 in the "Scouts of the Plains," which was repeated 21, 22. "Life on the Border" was presented 23, and is to be the attraction for 24 and 25. The attendance has been moderate. The support of the company is very good, especially Harry Moreland (who is a great favorite here) and Thomas Z. Graham. The theatre will be closed next (this) week. Advices of Dec. 24.

ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS notify combinations visiting the South that time can be obtained at the Norfolk, Va., Opera-house. They also announce in their card, that they are open for brief engagements in their repertory of dramas.

CHARLES HOWARD, comedian, notifies managers that he has just returned from the South, and can be engaged by addressing as per card.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY began a season at the Tremont Opera-house, Galveston, Texas, Dec. 20. Miss Sara Jewett, who had been left in New Orleans, La., temporarily indisposed, rejoined the company there.

MISS MAUDE GRANGER, aided by other members of a dramatic company under the management of William Stuart of the Park Theatre, New York, assisted by Chandos Fulton, performed Camille in Bridgeport, Ct., on Christmas.

MUSICAL.

MISS JULIA MATHEWS announces, through our advertising department, that the Julia Mathews English Star Opera-bouffe and Burlesque Company is organizing for a tour of the United States, with John L. Hall as comedian. The company will start about Jan. 17, and a first-class baritone, a property-man, and three chorus singers are wanted.

"LITTLE BRIGHT EYES," "Darling's Last Letter," and other popular minstrel songs can be obtained from Joe Stephens, who advertises.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO VOCALIST is wanted; one that can play bells and horn preferred. See C. M. Robinson's card.

FREDERIC BLUME gives a list of some of the latest songs published by him in our business department.

MISS JAMES A. OATES' Comic Opera Company will commence their next season in London, Eng., about September, 1876, and J. W. Allinson sails for Europe Feb. 12, to complete arrangements. All business communications can be addressed as per advertisement.

A DOUBLE BASS and tuba player and an E-flat cornet-player are wanted for Lannier's Dramatic Company. Address as per card.

THE KELLOGG OPERA TROUPE is to begin a season in Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.

THE ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS' English-opera Company open for one week at Robinson's Opera-house, Cincinnati, Dec. 27.

THE CINCINNATI ORCHESTRA gave the second concert of its course at Pike's Opera-house, Cincinnati, on Dec. 21, to a large audience. Miss Emma Cranch was the soloist.

THE TENNESSEANS are to sing in North East, Pa., Dec. 30, Girard 31, Erie Jan. 1, 1876, Conneaut, O., 3, Ashtabula 4, Sharon, Pa., 5, Niles, O., 6, Youngstown 7, Leetonia 8, Alliance 10, Hudson 11, Newburg 12, Cleveland 13, Berea 14, Elyria 15, Oberlin 17, Akron 18, Cayuga Falls 19, Orville 20, Mount Vernon 21, Delaware 22, and Columbus 23.

A CLARIONET and alto player desires an engagement with a traveling company. Address "A. D., clarionet," care of this office.

THE RESIDENCE of the late Edwin Forrest, in Philadelphia, including the mansion-house, art-gallery, theatre, conservatory, and extensive grounds, on the southwest corner of Broad and Master streets, was sold on the 21st of December, by Mr. Daniel Dougherty, one of the trustees of the estate, to J. Travis Quigg, the price paid being $98,000. Mr. Quigg purposes converting the mansion into a fashionable hotel and restaurant, and the large garden—covering an area of 30,000 square feet—will be handsomely laid out and decorated, and an orchestra of over forty performers will be engaged, to appear every evening during the coming Summer. It will accommodate 5,000 people.

J. F. ZIMMERMAN'S Mexican Juvenile Opera Company gave five matinee performances at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, commencing Dec. 20, alternating in the operas of "Belle Helene" and "Grand Duchess," and their clever singing and acting made a very favorable impression.

HANS VON BRICOW gave his three concluding concerts at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the evening of Dec. 21, 22, and matinee 23, the attendance being excellent. Mr. Mark Hassler, who organized the orchestra assisting at these concerts, has received complimentary letters from Hans Von Bulow and B. F. Lang, thanking him for the satisfactory manner in which the orchestra performed at, both the rehearsals and concerts.

THE VOCAL UNION of Philadelphia, under the conductorship of William Walsiefer, gave their first concert this season Dec. 23 at Musical Fund Hall. Miss Emma C. Thursby, soprano, assisted on this occasion. The attendance was quite large.

JENNY WADE, Clara Sidella, Burt Clark and the Kine Brothers were the new appearances at the Vaudeville Theatre, Louisville, Ky., on Dec. 20, where business continues good, although not so large as last week. Miss Wade has an excellent serio-comic voice but she was not properly appreciated. Clara Sidella was warmly received, and her male impersonations were very fair. Burt Clark, an old favorite here, received a rousing welcome, and his Dutch songs and sayings were encored vociferously. The Kine Brothers appeared in banjo and tambourine duets, but they failed to make a decided hit. J. H. Larkins and Carrie Armstrong depart on the 25th, for Indianapolis; Tim Morris and Ella Heflin, for New Orleans; Baker and Doyle, for St. Louis. The new arrivals on the 27th will consist of George France, Lizzie Mulvey and the Crimmons Brothers. Letter of Dec. 23.

AT CARTON'S VARIETY THEATRE, Williamsburg, L. I., the company for the holiday week is as follows: Constantine and Le Clair, the German Brothers, Willie Pickert, James O'Neil, Hank Mudge, John Hawkins, Nick Murphy, Ada Stewart, Josie Carton, Gussie Walby, Alice Daly, and Annette De Mott.

THE GRAND CENTRAL, Philadelphia, continued to receive a large share of patronage during the week ending Dec. 25. The new features were the "Two Cousins," in which Ernest and Gerard Byrne appeared, the former cleverly sustaining the female characters therein; Japanese Tommy's burlesque operatic vocalism, the capital impromptu songs of Joe A. Gulick, and an excellent new ballet arranged by Mons. Grossi, and entitled "Warriors of the Sun," in which Miles. De Rosa, Leontine and Elise displayed to advantage their terpsichorean abilities, their efforts being seconded by a costly-costumed ballet troupe. "Jim Bludsoe," with Milton Nobles in the title-role, proved attractive during the second and last week of its run. Miss Kate Raymond and O. B. Collins commence Dec. 27, appearing in "The Waifs of New York." Sandford and Wilson and Miss Rose Mell also open on the last-mentioned date.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, Philadelphia, was opened on the evening of Dec. 23, for the first time under its new management. It has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and repapered, and has now a very neat and cosy appearance. The initial programme consisted of the sketches of "He Would be an Actor," "Perplexing Predicament," and "Americans in Paris," in which Harry Miller, Harry Phillips, and W. H. Davis were most conspicuous; the acrobatic specialties of the Kingcade Family; the serio-comic vocalism of Miss Fanny May and Little Lillian; Erwin Thomas' pedestal clog-dance; Miss Maggie Bowers' operatic songs; songs-and-dances by Miss Clara Coleman; and last, but by no means last, Harry Fielding and Bob Sandford in their sketch of "The Simpkins Family." The inefficiency of the orchestra marred in a measure the specialty of Erwin Thomas, otherwise the entire performance passed off smoothly, and to the satisfaction of the audience. The attendance was fair, considering that no publicity had been given through the advertising columns of the local press in regard to the opening.

CHARLES C. MATHEWS, a gymnast who was under engagement to appear at the Grand Central Variety Theatre, Philadelphia, commencing Dec. 20, was arrested early on the evening of that day on a bench warrant, charged with abandoning his wife in that city some three years ago, and in default of bail was locked up.

BELLE AND FANNY MONTZERT, in song-and-dances, and Saroney in character burlesque dances, were the new faces at Miller's Winter Garden, Philadelphia, during the week ending Dec. 25. Prof. Wiffenbach, in his drum specialties remains. Bobby Daly opens December 27.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 20, several new people appeared. Clara Stanley sang songs of the day, but not in an acceptable manner; later she gave Dutch business with Billy Mendel, both of which fell to the ground. Miss Stanley has certainly an iron jaw, or one as strong, his exhibition proving his immense strength; he plays with cannon-balls as anyone else would with marbles. Angie Schott was the card of the evening, "Masks and Faces," and "Salon du Diable" being her acts. In the former she was quite clever in this role, and mystified the audience with sphinx-like illusions, and, were it not for an affected manner of speech, the scenes would have been better appreciated. At the Christmas-matinee they had a full house. Closing 25 are Billy Mendel and Clara Stanley.

ON AND AFTER Dec. 27, the Howard Athenæum, Boston, will be under the direction of Messrs. Sheridan and Marr did one or two fair Irish sketches. Letter of Dec. 23.

THE WAITE SISTERS, burlesque artists, whose address find in another column, are at liberty for Jan. 3, and future dates.

CAIRO, transformation dancer, is at present performing at the Globe Theatre, this city.

THE HERBERT BROTHERS, gymnasts, publish a description of their feats in our business department, and state that they can be engaged for variety theatres, and for the tenting season of 1876.

CINCINNATI VARIETY NEWS.—Written by our correspondent as follows, dated Dec. 24: "At the National Theatre Comique the new people on the 20th were George France and his two dogs, 'Don Cæsar' and 'Bruno;' Giovanni, Clara Wilson, and the Rosselle Brothers. Mr. France appeared in his sensation drama 'Dick Arkle,' and made a good impression, doing fine work from start. His dogs are fairly trained, and performed similar feats to those made familiar by Frank Frayne. The play was thrilling, and was well acted by the company. The principal feature of the olio was the acrobatic feats of the Rousse le Brothers, which were nearly fine, but lacked finish among others the head-to-head balance of the Orrins. Giovanni gives a musical-glasses entertainment similar to O Reardon's. Miss Clara Wilson gave exhibitions of living statues, exhibiting a fine figure to advantage. On Wednesday evening Miss Kate Bisland (wife of Sam Bisland) made her first appearance on the stage in a musical sketch, and made a hit. Lydia Ross, the Perry Brothers and John Foster, filled in the remainder of the olio. Mr. Foster was married a few days ago to Miss Ada Foy, a young lady who has occasionally appeared on the stage in this vicinity. Yesterday he was arrested on the charge of perjury, preferred by his mother-in-law, the alleged crime consisting in swearing before the Probate Court that his wife was never insane for a day, when in fact she was but seventeen. He claims that he took her age from the girl's own lips, and the charge seems very thin. Yesterday his newly-made bride commenced a civil suit for divorce. John has found that trouble never comes singly, and doubtless wishes, therefore, he had remained single. The departures to-morrow will be George France for Louisville, and Lydia Ross and the Perry Brothers for Little Rock. New people on the 27th: Alice Placide, in 'Money and Misery;' Swanson and Somers, and Mollie Seamon. Business has been quite fair.....At the Grand Central Theatre, the new people this week have been John W. Davis, actor; Ed. Wagner, cloggist; and Armstrong and Ford, song-and-dance. Berkley's sensation drama 'Orphan Boy' has been the principal feature. Something like a rebellion seems to have developed among the performers and musicians, owing to pecuniary grievances, and the surface indications are that the theatre, under its present regime, is on its last limbs. Dane Rinkle, the leader of orchestra, is blamed for the griefs at the aforesaid string, and the performance this afternoon, thus embarrassing the players."

AT THE CARROLLTON VARIETIES, Fall River, Mass., the company the past week included John Carle, Lillie Ellis, Conway and Mack, Fred and Annie McAvoy, and Harry Leslie. Billed for Dec. 27 are Hart and Glidden, the Wentworth Sisters, Conran and Kelly, and Thomas and Lottie Winnett.

COL. HAL SLEEPER advertises for first-class lady artists, to open in New Orleans.

FEMALE PERFORMERS are wanted at Harry Hill's Variety Theatre, advertised elsewhere.

MILTON'S OPERA-HOUSE, Memphis, Tenn., was reopened Dec. 18 by Manager Eugene F. Gorman, who brought a company from New Orleans with him. Among the members are Susie Starr, E. F. Barnes, Dan Russell, and Barry Maxwell. Several others who had been engaged failed to put in an appearance. The company will be enlarged this week, the following company: Sheppard and Whitney, the Stuart Sisters, Harry Gardner, Marie Rochelle, Mons. and Mlle. Cora Austin, Adams and Ranson, Annie De Lorme and Kate Lee'le.

ACCIDENT TO BALLET GIRLS.—At the Aldelphi Theatre, St. Louis, Mo., on the night of Dec. 21, during the performance of the last act of "The Forty Thieves," when some forty girls had assembled upon the paint-bridge, from which they were about to descend through an arch and over other bridges to the stage, the supports of the paint-bridge gave way, and the girls were precipitated to the stage. The frantic screams that arose gave the idea that a fearful scene of death was about to be revealed; but when the excitement had subsided, it was found that the majority were more scared than hurt. Six girls were badly injured, and others more or less bruised.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION—composed of attaches of the Grand Central Variety Theatre, Philadelphia—will give their second annual ball on the 28th of December at Musical Fund Hall in that city.

THE ATTENDANCE at Enochs' Varieties, Philadelphia, during the week ending Dec. 25, was very poor. "Oliver Twist" was produced on Dec. 20, the occasion of the first appearance at this establishment of Charles Myron, who gave an effective rendition of the role of Bill Sikes. The serio-comic vocalism of the Misses Minnie Lee, Ione Lang and Clara Moore continued to be leading features. The Burton Brothers remained in their trapeze act, and the new sketch of "I Will Not Fight Them" was very amusingly rendered by Fred Burton, Miss Conway and Dr. S. M. Landis commences an engagement Dec. 27, in his drama of "The Insane Lover."

THE HENRI FAMILY, now at Tony Pastor's, New York, where they can be addressed, state that they have a few vacant dates.

THE "GREAT METROPOLITAN," owing to its very generous mounting, has proved a good hit at the Adelphi, Chicago, Ill., large houses having marked all the performances. Incidental to the spectacle is an excellent olio, consisting of the serio-comic songs of Miss Millie Sackett, which were well received; the grounds and lofty tumbling of the Milton Jaegers, excellent; the dancing of Tillie Antonio, which was loudly encored; and the trapeze performance of Little Apollo, which took very well. The acts by the Phoits, and by Walters and Morton, were clever. Some very good globe-running was done by Signors Ferretta, Signor Monita and Little Apollo. Harrigan and Marr did one or two fair Irish sketches. Letter of Dec. 23.

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IN BALTIMORE, MD., the new features at the Central Theatre on Dec. 20 were Polly Daly, vocalist; C. E. Ellis in Dutch comicalities; Henry C. Rege, cornettist; the Poole Brothers in pedestal clog dancing; and S. K. Chester, B. S. Hodges and Fannie Prestige, who assumed characters in the drama "Blackeyed Susan." The departures Dec. 26 were Polly Daly, H. C. Rege, Harrington and McGloan, and the Poole Brothers. Announcements for Dec. 27: Saturns, Little All Right, Blanche Selwyn, Jennie Sothern, Kirk and Drew, Frank Marra and Maggie Gray.....The Front-street Theatre was open Dec. 24, 25, with the same company as was performing at the Central.....The Seven Dwarfs," a pantomime, was presented at the Maryland Institute Dec. 25 to light business.....J. S. Edwards, Wilbur Blake, Julia Blake, Katie Edwards, May Weston, and George Rugby, late of the Front-street Theatre, have formed a combination to produce an act entitled "Complemention." They performed in Annapolis, Md., Dec. 25.....At the Odeon, the new people on Dec. 20 were Mlle. Zuleila and Mons. Ventini in a hat-spinning act, and E. H. Trainor. The departures Dec. 25 were Jennie Eagan and Josie Farron to Buffalo, Minnie Seamon to Cincinnati, and Louisa Montague. For 27, Barney Ferguson, the Devere Sisters, Minnie Lee, and Nelly Raymond are announced. On Christmas-eve Mr. E. M. Castine, the proprietor, was presented by Mr. Buckley, on behalf of the company, with a magnificent set of silver. Mr. Castine, though taken by surprise, was equal to the emergency, and responded very appropriately. After the performance the company were invited to a handsome repast. Letter of Dec. 26.

ANDY AND ANNIE HUGHES, Delehanty and Cummings, and Alfred Liston were the new faces at the Comique, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, where business is not good. Adams and Ranson were billed to appear, but failed to connect. Mr. Cummings has at last got rid of the very severe cold he had during his last engagement, and his singing, together with Mr. Delehanty, is now greatly admired. Their act, entitled "I Ask You," was very funny. The gem of the evening was the musical act of Alfred Liston, who was deservedly encored. The Hughes—Andy and Annie—appeared in an Irish sketch which was loudly redemanded; Andy's singing of "Muldoon" was quite a feature. To close 25: The Langlois Bros., Cawthorne Children, Fernando Fleury, C. Postelle, and Theo. Loyal. Announcements for 27: The Weston Sisters, Lizzie Warren, and Western and Walling. Mons. Collini will put on a new ballet.....The Hawley Bros., song-and-dance, Lizzie Harmon, vocalist, and Emma Clark, actress, appeared at Looney's Dec. 19. Chrissie Morrell closed. Letter dated Dec. 23.

AT THE "ARENA," Portland, Me., the new faces Dec. 20 were Sheehan and Jones, Irish comedians; the Barlow Brothers, in a jig and songs-and-dances, in both of which they gained loud applause; Fred. Carroll, banjoist; Conway and Kerrigan—the reel and jig dancing of the former, and bagpipe playing of the latter both meeting with success; and Thomas E. Jackson and Coral Leigh, dramatic and variety artists, appearing in the sensational drama of "Flowerette," which met with favor. Stage-manager Cooke made his first appearance this season the past week, and was warmly welcomed. Departures 26: The Lavarnies—Frank and Carrie—to New Haven; Sheehan and Jones, Frank Gilchrist, and Elgie Allen, to Troy and James McDonald, who remains here. Baby McDonald has made a big hit, and has been re-engaged. Announcements for 27: the Herd Sisters, Collins Brothers—Lew and Frank—Lyman Laiselle, and Alice Lefevre and Harry Greason. Business fair. Advices of Dec. 25.

MISS PAULA PAGE, George W. Herman, Snow Brothers, Billy Pastor, and Harry Kennedy were the newcomers at Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 20. Miss Prior is an excellent vocalist, having a clear, strong and cultivated voice. Mr. Herman is an old favorite, and he was the recipient of a number of floral tributes. The Snow Brothers are clever gymnasts, and their performing dogs were an attractive feature of the programme. The songs of Billy Pastor met with approbation. As a ventriloquist Mr. Kennedy succeeded in interesting and amusing the audience to a degree that is not frequently attained. His business is not so good as the attractions merit. Shed Le Clair, the Turner Brothers, Japanese Tommy, Billy Emmett and Miss Kate Howard are advertised for 27.....A troupe called "Rollin Howard's Union-square Comedy Combination" open for one week at Library Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., on Dec. 27. Howard and Fritz, John E. Ince, Miss Kittie Sharp, the Winnetts, Sanford and Fielding, Miss Nell Le Mar, Eugene Blitz, Louise Weston, Wambold and Houghton, Lena Weston, and Irvine Montague are announced as being members of this organization. Advices of Dec. 26.

NOTWITHSTANDING counter-attractions, both the Odeon and Metropolitan Variety Theatres, Newark, N. J., did a good business the past week. At the Odeon the fresh faces Dec. 20 were Charles and Carrie Austin, Mlle. Zittella, Miss Edna Markley, and Ned Wambold. Mlle. Zittella's Lightning Drill of the Autins met with much success. Miss Markley rendered several pretty ballads in a very efficient manner, for which she received numerous encores. Mlle. Zittella in her specialty of "The Flag Song" was excellent, and pleased as was attested by her being vociferously encored on the night of Dec. 21. Ned Wambold's reception disproves the assertion that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He was seen to advantage in a sketch entitled "The Coming Man," introducing Lucy Clifton. H. W. Williams and C. W. Pike, Closing Lightning Artists, and Ned Wambold. To open 27: Manchester and Jennings, Jennie Engle, and Moulton and Ajax.....At the Metropolitan the new people 20 were Gorman Brothers (three in number), who gave satisfaction in their dancing and negro pastimes; Miss Emma Bygrave, a fair serio-comic vocalist; Miss Rachael in well-rendered operatic selections; and Charles Arizona in wonderful feats of balancing, and the feat of bending bars of iron across his arm, the last-named proving a drawing card. Lulu Richmond did not appear, giving good reasons therefor. Lottie Rainforth, without reason; and Dollie May, who gave as her reason for not appearing a doctor's certificate of physical disability *in her own handwriting*. Departures 25: The Gorman Brothers, and Willie and Ocie Gaylord, to Williamsburg; Miss Emma Brennan, Pittsburg; Charles Arizona, Portland; and Mlle. Bosquard, Lancaster, Pa. Miss Pearl is a fine dresser and an excellent performer. Manager Putnam now gives an entire female minstrel first-part. Harry Delair has been appointed business-manager. The orchestra, under Prof. Hicks, is a decided addition. No performance was given Christmas-night, which evinced good judgment on Manager Putnam's part, as the city was overrun with intoxicated and disorderly persons. No departures.....At the Grand Central business has been good the past week. Jessie Howard and Mlle. Bertie closed 26th. Frank Howe, Billy Devere (Michigan Bill), Billy Lane and Tillie Russell, in their drama entitled "Joaquin, or the Dead Shot," are underlined for 27th. Advices of Dec. 26.

PROF. PARSON AND DOGS are now performing at Shelby's Adelphi Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Professor issues a challenge, in a card elsewhere, to Prof. Smith, to compete with his troupe of dogs for supremacy in their respective specialties.

THE OLYMPIC, Troy, N. Y., did a good business during the week ending with Christmas-night. The weakest act was the so-called Crib-scene from "Tom and Jerry," in which Larry Powers of Brooklyn and Paddy Ryan of West Troy were the principals. Neither seemed to know the rudiments of boxing. Of the professionals there quit on Dec. 25: the Ifert Sisters, the Portland, Me.; the Richmond Sisters, to Newark, N. J. The bookings for the week ending Jan. 1 are the Valon Sisters, Ned Mason and wife, Oscar Shindler and wife, and Eva Girard.....A Philadelphia variety manager is anxious to lease the Grand Central for a term of years. Advices of Dec. 26.

DIES, THOMPSON, Georgia May, La Petite Florence and Thatcher and Mack appeared at the Theatre Comique, Cleveland, O., Dec. 20. Mr. Thompson as Joshua Whitcombe kept his auditors in continual laughter. The house has been crowded nightly. The entertainment throughout is first-class. Georgia May and La Petite Florence in "The Upper and Lower Ten" have gained many new laurels. Thatcher and Mack as acrobatic song-and-dance men are very pleasing, and were recalled three and four times nightly. Miss Lottie Grant appears 27. The departures 25 are the

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Harry Robinson's Minstrels made a decided hit at the Academy of Music last evening. The house was crowded, and throughout the programme the audience were frequent in applause, sometimes even to boisterousness. There was a sufficient number of novelties and new features in the evening's entertainment to please even veteran amusement seekers. In certain particulars this company is the superior of any that has been in Omaha this year. Billy McAllister and Tom Sadler are both good on the respective ends. The London Quartet is the best in the minstrel line. Hi Henry, the great cornet soloist, gave an act that alone was worth the price of admission. Orwig and Sadler have greatly improved since their last appearance here. M. H. Foley made lots of fun, especially in the afterpiece. Jerry Cavana, as the German emigrant, shook the audience with laughter. One of the best acts of the evening was by George Robinson, the renowned female impersonator. Most of the acts were encored. The company will close their engagement here this evening.—OMAHA REPUBLICAN.

HARRY ROBINSON'S MINSTRELS.—Harry Robinson's wandering troubadours gave an entertainment at Dohany Hall last evening, which for general excellence far surpassed any of the kind with which Council Bluffs audiences has been favored for some time. Inspired by the presence of a large and appreciative audience, the members of the company, individually and collectively, exerted themselves to the utmost to please, and succeeded beyond measure. The opening pieces were especially well rendered, and the same high standard was preserved throughout the entire performance. George Robinson as a female impersonator is a pronounced success, and richly merited the applause accorded him. Hi Henry and his cornet came fully up to the high encomiums which the announcement of his coming created, and received a merited encore. Of the remaining members of the troupe we have not space to speak in the kind manner which the sentiments of the profession, embracing Cook, Acrobatic, Ethiopian, Terpsichorean, Pantomimic, Sensational Stars and Burlesque Combinations.

ROBINSON'S MINSTRELS.—Harry Robinson's minstrels are a happy success. A better-satisfied audience never left Moore's Opera-house than the one which listened to these inimitable performers last evening. One of the best features of the entertainment was its rapidity. There was no dull waiting, but directly one act was through some other novelty was introduced, and the conseqence was the interest of the audience was not allowed to flag even for a moment. In an entertainment so superlatively good criticism seems out of place; but Green and Sadler, the song-and-dance men, are certainly entitled to special mention. Their equals in this line have never before been seen on the Des Moines stage, and they are par excellence, the best we have ever seen. Hi Henry, with his cornet-playing, added immensely to the enjoyment of the occasion. It is worth the price of admission to hear him alone. George Robinson in his female impersonations was simply immense, as was Billy McAllister in his "warbles," and Foley in all his characters. In fact, the entire show was enjoyable, and one of the best that have ever visited the Capital City.—STATE LEADER, DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE MINSTRELS.—A good house greeted the Harry Robinson Minstrel performance last evening at the Athenæum, in spite of attractions elsewhere. The entertainment as a whole was good. George Robinson is certainly unequaled by any female impersonator who has ever appeared before this public, and we doubt if his performance could be excelled in this line. The cornet-solo by Hi Henry was a gem of the evening, and elicited an enthusiastic encore, to which Mr. Henry responded with an exquisite rendering of the "Mocking Bird", as we have seldom heard it performed. Lew and Jerry Cavana were good in their character conversations. The silver quartette sung by Green and Sadler was admirably executed, while the Tyrolean warbles and bone-solo of Billy McAllister were cleverly executed. The bone-playing rather surprised us, anything of the kind ever performed in the Athenæum. Foley, Sadler, Green, Gale, Bray, Rushby, Warden, Yager, were all good in their respective roles. The troupe comprises some of the finest voices and most nimble feet that the profession affords, as was evinced in their songs and numerous dances. They merit the generous patronage that is accorded them wherever they hold forth.—DAILY HERALD, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HARRY ROBINSON'S MINSTRELS.—This popular party on last evening drew a crowded house, which we were surprised to see, owing to bad weather and Gen. Kilpatrick's lecture. The company is one of the finest that have visited Dubuque for some time, every performer being a star in his line. We would like to give them all a line or two of praise, for the manner in which they do the largeness of the party, and being crowded for space, we will have to say they all did well. Especial mention should be made of Gen. Robinson, the wonderful female impersonator. Mr. Robinson is one of the finest that have ever visited this city. He is simply perfect. We hope that it will not be long ere we see Harry and his party back again. Success to them.—DAILY TIMES, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

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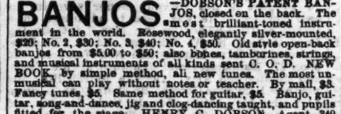

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